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IN PAKISTAN.
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NO 'SHIKAR' BUT 'RED'-HUNT



Tactics of the Communists in Malaya are of the Hit-and-Run type and therefore a suspicious sound causes Corporal William Halliday of the Cameronians to pause for a moment during the clearing of a patch of jungle in the anti-Communist operations in North Johore.

Soviet Deal To 'People's Artist'

(SEE PAGE 4)

Atom, Friend Of Man

BY LEONARD G. RULE

EVERYTHING in the universe is composed of atoms of various kinds. The Greeks suspected it and they were right. 'Atom' is the name they gave to the smallest particle of matter but they didn't know how small it was. Nor did they know that there is quite a family of atoms at least that there are ordinary atoms and atoms with a difference.

The atom as we know it has a sort of brother atom. In most respects they are identical twins. But there are two big differences: the brother atom weighs more and it is generally radioactive. The normal atom can be changed into its heavier brother if it is put in an atomic pile for a period. Given that treatment the changed atom will go on for a long time giving out radiations which show exactly where it is.

The 'different' atom is rapidly becoming one of mankind's most useful assistants in many different fields. It is invaluable in medicine, in veterinary work, in agricultural science, and it is doing important work for a large and growing number of industries.

So much alike are these atomic 'brothers' that they are accepted wherever they go as being the same. For instance, the human stomach cannot tell the difference between an ordinary atom of sodium and a heavier atom of the same substance. Human blood is deceived in the same way. If a doctor wants to find out how quickly, or slowly, the blood is circulating in a patient suffering from a disease of the veins, he can inject some heavy sodium atoms which have been made radioactive, and follow their course through the damaged blood vessels as easily as if they each had a tiny wireless transmitter attached.

The amount of radioactivity injected into a patient is, of course, most carefully controlled. The sort of dose given is so minute that it could not possibly do any harm. Even so it is strong enough to give out signals for the doctor to pick up.

Already more than sixty kinds of heavy atom have been made radioactive and are being used for various purposes. There is sodium, which is valuable in the diagnosis and treatment of goitre. Phosphorus heavy atoms are used for bladder troubles and blood diseases. Gold, too, is used medicinally...but these are only the beginning of the story.

These heavy atoms have a burden to carry. It is the name which was given to them by Professor Soddy in 1913, when he first discovered them. They are known as isotopes, and when they are radioactive they become 'radioactive isotopes'.

That is too much to ask them to bear in an article of this kind, so let us coin a name for them. If we call them 'Ritoms' to distinguish them from ordinary atoms we shall save ourselves six syllables every time we refer to them.

Much of the work being done by ritoms is experimental.

Scientists are working with doctors in hospitals all over Britain to find out what they can do, but already the reports are encouraging. If we can find out how a disease lives and spreads we may well be able to stop it spreading and living.

Ritoms have been produced in Britain for a little over two years. They are made at the atomic energy research establishment at Harwell. It was actually about 1932 that the American scientist E.O. Lawrence, working at California University, first made them while engaged on work with the first cyclotron. Use was made of them in America later when they were produced as by-products of the process used for making the atomic bomb.

Strangely enough, ritoms can be used much more freely in Britain and those parts of the world mar-

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ODDITIES OF NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE



WEEK-END FUN

Nothing improves a woman's appearance faster than a man's.—Ruth E. Renkel.

Theatrical Agent: "Good news! I've booked your performing pigeons for a six week's tour."
"Too late—I've eaten the act."

In a discussion on women's styles, an elderly man was asked: "I suppose you are old enough to remember wasp waists?"
"Remember 'em," he exclaimed bitterly. "That's when I got stung."

After a nation-wide tour, Bob Hope related that the hotels he visited usually had two towels in the bathrooms: "His" and "Hers."
"However," Bob remarked that in the southern hotels he found but one towel marked "You All."

A woman usually has eight excuses to buy something:
1. Because her husband says she can't have it.
2. It will make her look thin.
3. It comes from Paris.
4. Her neighbours can't afford it.
5. Nobody has one.
6. Everyone has one.
7. It's different.
8. "Because."

In Prague they ask each other "Did you hear about the two Communist officials...?" It seems that two high Party executives were staring moodily across St. Wenceslaus Square at the end of a trying day of carrying out directives from Moscow. "What do you think of the future of our beloved country under Communism?" one asked.
"The same as you do," replied the other.

"On you do?" said the first. "In that case, Comrade, I shall have to report you immediately to the State Police!"

In the early days of Phoenix, Arizona, an old-timer around town was elected Justice of the Peace. As usual in those days, he knew no law.

When cases were brought before him, he would produce with a flourish a fine-looking book-cover inside of which he had pasted a Sears-Roebuck catalogue.

One day he thumbed the pages, put his finger on a page, and told the defendant, "You're fined dol. 4.98." The defendant got up to protest.

"Sit down," his lawyer cautioned, pulling at his coat-tail. "You're just plain lucky he turned to 'Pants' instead of 'Pianos!'"

Most wives, given an inch, immediately want to become rulers.
—Leo J. Burke.

When an Englishwoman is beautiful, no one in the world can bear her, and when she is ugly, she succeeds triumphantly.

—Alvarez del Vayo.

There are two things that you have to be on guard against in England: praising the austerity policy, which everybody grumbles about, and denouncing it, as everybody is proud of it.

—Robert de Genet in 'Le Soir'.

Sandy joined a golf club, and was told by the professional that if his name was on his golf balls and they were lost, they would be returned to him when found.

"Good," said the Scotsman. "Put my name on this ball." The pro did so.

"Would you also put M. D. after it?" asked the new member. "I'm a doctor."

"Now just one more thing," the Scotsman went on. "Can ye squeeze 'Hours 10 to 3' on as well?"

When the coast of Florida was sparsely populated and hurricanes wrecked sailing vessels on the shores, the people of the towns would hurry out and "salvage" all they could from damaged ships.

One Sunday, a small boy dashed into the church in the middle of services to shout that another ship had just been beached.

The congregation dashed like a tidal wave for the doors, when the preacher intoned pontifically, "Wait! I have but eight more words to say to you."

The impatient people shuffled restlessly, while the preacher walked to the door. Placing his hand on the door-knob he said: "Now, let us get a fair start."

One Friday when the Brooklyn Dodgers were flying back from St. Louis, Harold Parrott, ribbed Rex Barney for demolishing the steak dinner. "My bishop told me it was okay to eat meat on Friday," insisted Barney. "In extraordinary circumstances where nothing else is available."

Parrott passed the news along to Gil Hodges, who was disinterestedly toying with a fruit salad. "How high up is this plane?" asked Hodges.

"Twenty-one thousand feet," answered Parrott.
Hodges shook his head. "No steak for me, then," he cracked. "We're too close to headquarters."

A Pacific Paradise

BY PAUL GASKIN

CYNICS say that the Pacific paradise no longer exists outside the story-books. This only proves that the cynics have never been to Tonga, writes the author in 'Evening Post'.

Coral isles set in a deep blue ocean teeming with fish... gentle-mannered, tall, handsome brown people who love sport, laugh easily, and sing frequently... coconuts, orange-groves, banana plantations, hibiscus, bougainvillea, and frangipani... Tonga, only independent monarchy in the Pacific, has all these and the welfare state too.

It sounds like a beachcomber's dream—but beachcombers are not encouraged to stay in the Tonga Isles. Though the native population of 44,500 is double that of 30 years ago, the white population, now 212, has halved in the same time.

White men and women are welcomed when they are doing useful jobs, like the British doctor who runs the central hospital and the nursing sister whose travelling dispensary treats village babies and royal grandchildren alike.

The kingdom, an independent constitutional monarchy under British protection, is the South Sea Eden of romance with many modern improvements but without modern disadvantages.

It has no unemployment, no strikes, no public debt, a favourable balance of trade. It has a free medical and dental service for everybody, and no public houses.

Much of the credit for this state of affairs is due to 50-year-old Queen Salote, who stands 6 ft. 3 in. in her bare feet when she wears native costume, a long brightly-coloured jibba and sulu, with flowers in her coal-black hair. Queen Salote wears native dress only for old-style native occasions, however, and usually towers taller still in high-heeled shoes and European clothes.

Her modernity is shown not only in her fondness for motoring, golfing, and yachting, but in her study of social problems and her active attention to improvements in child welfare arrangements.

Ante-natal clinics are one of her innovations, and her establishment of free compulsory education has almost wiped out illiteracy over the whole of her kingdom, which consists of three main islands and 200 islets—a total area of 250 square miles.

The Queen is fond of introducing visitors to Tonga's, and probably the world's, oldest inhabitant. This is a giant land tortoise named Tui (King) Mallia—one of two presented to one of her ancestors by the great explorer Captain Cook on his second visit to the islands in 1777. Though now blind, with his shell cracked through an encounter with an American army truck during the World War, he is still prettily lively on a diet of bananas and pawpaws.

The Tongans love parties, food, and music and dancing. The Queen's 50th birthday and the 50th anniversary a few weeks ago of the Treaty of Friendship between Tonga and Great Britain, provided excellent excuses for celebrations. At such parties the main feature is the traditional ceremonial feast at Nukualofa.

Guests, Tongan and European, squat on native-woven mats of coconut and tapa and eat themselves to a standstill, using their fingers to select from the long walls of food, which include pigs roasted whole, chicken, crabs, yams, raw fish with limejuice and coconut milk, and hundreds of other Tongan dainties.

Sport is another Tongan passion. At the end of the nineteenth century, cricket became such a mania in the islands that the Government was worried about the way the people were neglecting their fields and plantations. On the suggestion of the British consul, they passed a law—still extant—that the game could be played legally only on two days a week. It succeeded in its object—but on four of the other days the Tongans now play Rugby football.

The remaining day, Sunday is the strictly-observed Sabbath. Tongan

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WHO WILL RULE FORMOSA?

FORMOSA is an island about half the size of Tasmania, lying one hundred miles off the South China coast along the sea lanes between Japan and South-East Asia. Except for a 20-mile wide western plain, most of the island is mountainous, rising precipitously from the sea on the east to a height of from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. The climate is tropical, with luxuriant forests covering most of the mountains.

Railways run down the eastern and western coasts, which are connected only by four good roads. There are few natural harbours, but the Japanese built naval bases at Keelung and Takao and also at Mako in the near-by Pescadores. There are airfields in the extreme north and the south-west.

Historic Background

Before the 16th century, Formosa was peopled by constantly warring tribes of Malayan or Polynesian origin. The Portuguese, who first sighted the island in 1590 named "Ilha Formosa" (Beautiful Island). Dutch and Spaniards built forts early in the 17th century, but by 1644 the Dutch had driven the Spaniards out. In the same year, China was invaded by the Manchus and thousands of refugees from South China settled in Formosa. In 1661 Koxinga, leader of the southern Chinese resistance to the Manchus, crossed to Formosa with an army of 25,000 and defeated the Dutch. He is Formosa's greatest national hero.

Formosa became a prefecture of the Manchu Empire in 1683, and 200 years later, a province. There were constant wars with the aborigines conflict between Chinese groups and revolts against the Manchu officials. In 1895, following a war between China and Japan, Formosa became Japan's first tropical colony. A short-lived "Republic of Formosa" was suppressed, and Japanese rule continued until 1945 when in accordance with wartime declarations by the Allied leaders, the island was restored to China.

The present population is about a 1/2 million including 2 million Chinese Nationalist troops, and officials of the civil war. The aborigines number less than 150,000. Most of the 400,000 Japanese, who were in Formosa at the war's end have been repatriated. The great majority of the people are descendants of immigrants from the Chinese mainland—Hakkas (Pariahs from Kwangtung Province) or Puntis (from Fukien).

Wealthiest Island

Formosa is one of the wealthiest islands of the Western Pacific.

The leading manufacturing industries are concerned with the processing of food-sugar-refining, rice-milling, fruit-canning. Crude oil from the Middle East as well as from Formosa itself is refined at Takao. Resources for increased industrialisation are adequate.

It was during the fifty years of Japanese rule that modern Formosa took shape. The Japanese developed the island as an important unit in their Co-Prosperity Sphere as a source of food and raw materials and a market for manufactures.

About 80 per cent of Japan's sugar came from Formosa, together with large proportions of her rice, salt, fruit, and tea.

China Takes Over

At the Cairo Conference of December 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek issued a joint declaration to the effect that "all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China".

The Republic of China took control of Formosa on October 25, 1945.

The majority of Formosans welcomed the return of Chinese suzerainty, but misrule by the first Governor, General Chen Yi and his officials led to disillusionment and, eventually, to open revolt in February 1947.

Concerning General Chen Yi's administration, General Wedemeyer on August 17, 1947, reported to the U.S. Secretary of State as follows: Chen Yi and his henchmen ruthlessly, corruptly and avariciously imposed their regime upon a happy and amenable population. The army conducted themselves as conquerors. Secret police operated freely to intimidate and to facilitate exploitation by Central Government officials.

Revolt Suppressed

Popular discontent came to a head in the "February Incident" of February 28, 1947, when the police fired upon local demonstrators who were protesting against the alleged beating up

Mao Claims Island But Chiang Is In Citadel!

FORMOSA is every now and then in the headlines.

Red China lays claim to it. The Cairo Conference of the Big Five in 1943 decided to hand over the Jap-occupied island to China.

But since then rulers have changed in China and the erst-while boss Chiang Kai-shek is entrenched in Formosa with the American Seventh Fleet averting an invasion by Mao Tse-tung's forces of the island.

In the meanwhile independence-minded Formosans have formed a "League for Re-emancipation" with offices in Hong Kong and Japan. The alternative to independence is U.N.O. trusteeship over the island.

But the Korean War and the East-West conflicts in the Security Council seem to relegate the Formosan issue—with Chiang Kai-shek in occupation—to an unpredictable future date.

of some hawkers. Casualties exceeded 500. More serious riots followed.

But with the aid of reinforcements from the mainland, General Chen Yi was able to quell the rebellion—completely and ruthlessly. An extract from a consular memorandum which was annexed to the U.S. White Paper on Sino-American relations testifies to the shocking behaviour of Chen Yi's troops:

"Foreign observers who were at Keelung, March 8th, the extract reads, 'state that in mid afternoon the streets of the city were cleared suddenly by machine-gun fire directed at no particular objects or persons. After dark, ships docked and discharged the troops for which the Governor apparently had been waiting.

"Beginning on 9th March there was widespread and indiscriminate killing. Soldiers were seen bayonetting coolies without apparent provocation in front of a consulate staff residence. Soldiers were seen to rob passers-by. Anyone thought to be trying to hide, or run was shot down. Looting began whenever the soldiers saw something desirable. In the Manka area, near the consulate, a general sacking by soldiers took place, on 10th March; many shop-keepers are believed to have been shot."

General Chen Yi's maladministration, and particularly his ruthless handling of the February revolt, also caused protests from some members of the Kuomintang Party, and finally Chiang Kai-shek appointed as Governor Dr. Wei Tao-ming, a former Chinese Ambassador to U.S.A. In May 1947, the island was given the status of a province and a Provincial Gov-

ernment replaced the former Governor-General.

The present Governor of Formosa is American-educated Mr. K. C. Wu, who was appointed in December 1949. He inaugurated a new provincial Government on December 21, 1949, in which 17 out of 23 provincial councillors and three commissioners are Formosans, including one commissioner who was prominent in the 1947 opposition to Chen Yi.

Independence Group

However, the attitude of the Formosans, although not as bitter as previously, remains chiefly one of dislike for the Nationalist authorities. Removal of most of the potential leaders in Chen Yi's purge and the presence

BUT FORMOSANS WANT INDEPENDENCE

of large numbers of Nationalist troops have discouraged any open rebellion. Without adequate arms and leaders successful revolt is impossible. A small group known as the 'Formosan League for Re-emancipation' is working in Hong Kong and Japan, but its following in Formosa, although numerous, is neither powerful nor active. On October 13, 1949, a United Press report quoted Dr. Thomas Liao, a prominent advocate for Formosan independence, now in exile in Manila, as saying that his countrymen were opposed to both the Nationalists and the Communists, and only wanted independence.

An alternative solution to the pro-

blem—advocated by some Formosans and some foreign observers, and also, it is reported, by a section of the Chinese Nationalists is to place the island under United Nations trusteeship.

In October 1945, when Formosa was placed under Chinese control with the understanding that China would get final possession of the island when the war with Japan was officially ended, the question of sovereignty was of academic importance only, but the rebellion of February 28, 1947, together with the success of the Communists in the Chinese civil war and the resulting international complications have made this a very important question.

At Peking on September 21, 1949 the Communists proclaimed the establishment of the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Nationalist resistance to the advancing Communist armies continued after the Peking proclamation of September 1949, but, with the fall of Chengtu on December 8, 1949, the Nationalist Government ceased to function on the mainland of China. Taipei, the Capital of Formosa, was formally declared the Nationalist Government's capital on December 7, 1949. The Nationalist Premier, Yen Hsi-shan, and the members of his Cabinet reached Taipei on December 8. On December 10, Chiang Kai-shek arrived on the island, and Kuomintang Central Headquarters were moved to Taipei.

Following the evacuation of Hainan Island and the loss of other off-shore possessions during the first half of 1950 Formosa and the nearby Pescadores are the only territories of consequence left under Nationalist control.

The exact strength of Nationalist troops on Formosa is a military secret, but 'Time' (May 22, 1950.) has estimated

ed the defensive force on the island at about 400,000.

Peking Claim

The Communist Government has persistently laid claim to Formosa and as late as August 25, 1950, repeated its intention to "liberate" the island. Even without the presence of the American Seventh Fleet which, since last June, has been patrolling the Formosan Strait, under orders to prevent any attack on the island, a Communist invasion of Formosa unsupported by internal dissent would not be easy.

The island is separated from the mainland by 100 miles of open sea, and it is unlikely that such a crossing could be made while the navy, air force and army remain loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

One effect of American intervention has been a heightening of the morale of the Nationalist armed forces, whose loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek many observers previously considered extremely doubtful. The army, in particular, was reported to be 'some sick and dispirited'. The possibility remains that, if American protection were to be withdrawn, subversion of Chiang's forces might render Formosa as a base from which they propose, eventually, to launch an invasion for the re-conquest of the mainland.

The legal position revolves around the question—undecided as yet—whether sovereignty passed to the Government of China in October 1945, or whether it awaits the conclusion of a formal peace settlement with Japan.

The position is complicated by the fact that one of the signatories of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations and the post-surrender agreement was the Chinese Nationalist Government, which has since been driven from the mainland by the Communists. Of the remaining signatories of the Potsdam Declaration, the Soviet Union supports the claims of the Chinese Communists, Britain has recognised the Communist regime (although she does not support the Communist claims to Formosa), whilst the U.S.A. has not recognised the existence of the Communist Government of China.

In June 1950, after the outbreak of war in Korea, President Truman ordered the American Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa. In a statement issued on June 27, he said:

"The determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific a peace settlement with Japan or consideration by the United Nations."

As expressed in this statement, current American policy towards Formosa is dictated by strategic considerations connected with the Korean situation. The question of the future status of the island is left open.

'LET ME TELL YOU'



The Australian Prime Minister (Mr. R. Menzies) points an admonitory but friendly finger at Australia's oldest statesman Mr. W. M. Hughes at the election rally at Sydney Town Hall recently.

LIFE IN A COMMUNIST STATE'



These cartoons by Herb Block of The Washington Post were selected from a booklet now being distributed in Europe, Asia and Latin America by The United States Information Service.

When 'Pravda' Denounced Father Of 'Formalism'

RAW SOVIET DEAL TO MEYERHOLD

AT THE third cross-examination Gletkin had said, "Your testimony at the trial will be the last service you can do the Party." He was speaking to Rubashov, one of the revered makers of the Revolution, who was facing sentence of death on some trumped-up charges of counter-revolutionary activities.

As everyone knows who has read Arthur Koestler's "Darkness at Noon" or seen Sidney Kingsley's dramatization of it, Rubashov did go to his death having performed his final service to the Party by telling the expected lie!

"Citizen Judges," he had said at the travesty of justice which was his trial, "Citizen Judges, covered with shame, trampled in the dust, about to die, I will describe to you the sad progress of a traitor, that it may serve as a lesson and terrifying example to the millions of our country."

Familiar Ring

Such words of self-abasement have a familiar ring. They fit into a pattern the contemporary world has come to know all too well. They may still seem incredible to men whose minds are free. They may seem those who live in countries accustomed to prizing the individual. Even so, every sudden shift in the Kremlin's policy, every purge that such a shift has brought about, and every public trial staged in Moscow have forced us in spite of the stubbornness of our disbelief to expect such a crumpling of will and distortion of truth.

If I come back to Rubashov after having reviewed "Darkness at Noon" last week, it is because since then I have read with fascination and a heavy heart "Taming of the Arts."

TAMING OF THE ARTS. By Yuri Jelagin. Translated from the Russian by Nicholas Wenden. New York: E. P. Dutton Co., Inc. 333 pp. \$3.50.

This is a backstage account of what happened between 1930 and 1940 to music and the theatre under the Soviet dictatorship. Its author is Yuri Jelagin, a Russian-born violinist, who was intimately acquainted with the artists of Moscow. Formerly he was attached to the Vakhtangov Theatre. He then became a member of the Moscow Conservatory. As a soloist, his concerts carried him on tours even to Siberia. During the war he was captured by the Germans and deported. Since then he has come to America and is now with the Houston Symphony.

No Fiction

In Mr. Jelagin's pages can be found the words spoken publicly by another famous revolutionary figure when he, too, had fallen into disfavor. In this instance the

speaker was not a fictional character. He was Vsevolod Meyerhold, one of the modern theatre's best known directors, the first, important manager to proclaim himself a Communist in the days of the Revolution, and a leader of the Soviet stage so outstanding that he had long since been made a "People's Artist."

There are hundreds of incidents in "Taming of the Arts" dealing with the strange and unhappy experiences of such artists as Stanislavsky, Tairov, Kachalov, Maxim Gorky, Aleksey Tolstoy, Vakhtangov, and Shostakovich, which tempt me to touch upon them. There are

BY JOHN MASN BROWN

stories about Stalin, his sudden telephone calls, his likes and dislikes in music and the drama, and the ordeal of an actor who understandably lost his voice when he had to impersonate Uncle Joe with Stalin in the audience, which I find hard to resist retelling.

There is the cumulative picture drawn unforgettably by Mr. Jelagin, of the dizzying privileges, the abrupt reprisals, merciless dismissals and general uneasiness of Soviet artists that I should like to discuss at length.

But if I single out Meyerhold's story and concentrate upon it I have my personal reasons for doing so.

Personal Episode

I met Meyerhold three or four times in Paris in the distant summer of 1928. He was then at the height of his power, an imperious looking man to whom command came naturally. His face was thin and decisive. There was no mistaking his force or the fact that he was accustomed to acclaim.

Indeed, he was so highly regarded by his government that his theatre had been chosen to represent the USSR at the International Season Gensler was holding at the Odessa.

How I met him I cannot remember, but I also met his actress-wife, Zinaida Raikh, a pretty brunette who, as I recall her, resembled a somewhat plump version of Pola Negri. With the aid of a French woman who acted as interpreter we managed to carry on the semblance of conversations.

I was then on the staff of the old "Theatre Arts Monthly" and was very anxious to go to Russia in order to study its stage. I had tried without success in London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Berlin to get permission to enter the Soviet Union in those days when we had no diplomatic relations.

Had it not been for Meyerhold my request would have been turned down again in Paris. He, however,

was kind enough to take my case in hand, and I soon realized how powerful his hand was. He took me to the Soviet Embassy, put in a long distance call to Moscow, and within a few days I received my permit.

It was as simple as that. Meyerhold's helpfulness did not stop there. He insisted, since he would be in Paris, that my friend and I should stay at his apartment in Moscow during the two weeks we were allowed to remain in Russia. On our arrival his secretary met us with a car at the airport, and everything during our visit was made the easier because of the magic of his name.

All this, as I say, was in 1928. At that time the Soviet theatre, in spite of its wearisome preoccupation with propagandist themes, was extraordinarily stimulating in its production techniques. Its vitality was tremendous. Its importance as a means of mass instruction was recognized by the authorities. Its

artists enjoyed exceptional privileges. Its offerings were of many kinds and styles. The battle line had not yet been drawn between "bourgeois formalism" and "socialist realism," whatever those mystifying terms may mean.

High Priest

In that throbbing world of the Soviet stage no person was more dominant or more respected than Meyerhold. He was the high priest of the revolutionary theatre, the innovator of innovators, the radical of radicals, the champion of Con-

TRAGIC FATE OF PEOPLE'S ARTIST

structivism, and the creator of such renowned experimental productions as his tradition-destroying "The Inspector-General" and "Roar China."

He had won the adulation of the Party's leaders by asking actors not to look upon themselves as stars but as "instruments for social manifestos," by relegating to the past the "soul junk" and "rickety ego" of bourgeois characters, and insisting that what mattered most behind the footlights was the glorification of the "unindividual."

Meyerhold's apartment, in which I stayed may have been a squalid, bug-infested, and dreary dump. But the government was building a beautiful new apartment house for him and his company. It was also planning to reward him by constructing a brand new playhouse, startling in its unorthodoxies. Though the ground was broken for this new theatre in 1934, the building was never to be completed. For soon thereafter Meyerhold himself was to learn how treacherous is the quicksand of official Soviet approval.

Mr. Jelagin reminds us that the

atmosphere in Moscow began to change in 1934 when Kirov, one of Stalin's closest friends, was murdered.

Two years later the terror was felt by everyone.

Arrests were wholesale. The first of the great public trials had taken place. The one-time head of the NKVD had been arrested and the merciless Nikolai Yezhov had replaced him. Theatre after theatre became suspect. Shostakovich, who later was to recant in words very similar to Rubashov's was denounced. Meyerhold enjoyed no immunity. He too was castigated. In 1936 he had dared to present his wife in a production of "Cassiopeia" which was sensitive and restrained and innocent of all the expected attacks. About the same time for the Leningrad opera he staged Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" in an equally restrained manner.

'Pravda' Fires

Instantly "Pravda" turned its guns upon him. His theatre was described as being "foreign." Meyerhold was denounced as "the father of formalism." He was charged with having exercised a pernicious influence on other directors. He was singled out as the spokesman for hostile, anti-national tendencies.

He was condemned for his denigrations of the classics. Most terrible of all it was pointed out that in 1920 he had dedicated one of his productions to Leon Trotsky.

Mr. Jelagin tells us that a few days after the appearance of the "Pravda" denunciation the Party took action.

Meyerhold's theatre was liquidated by government decree and the Committee on Arts ordered all the playhouses in the Soviet Union to hold meetings at which actors and

directors were to condemn Meyerhold and endorse the government's procedure.

Meyerhold himself was not arrested. Being out of favor, however, meant that he was out of work. The only person in Moscow brave enough to offer him a job was old Stanislavsky. Meanwhile the imprisonments and executions of artists multiplied. By 1938 it began to seem, according to Mr. Jelagin, as if the government were prepared to forgive Meyerhold. His name started to reappear in the press uncoupled with such adjectives as "formalistic" or "decadent." In June 1939 he was even asked by the Committee on Arts to be one of the speakers at the First National Convention of Theatrical Directors soon to be held in Moscow. On the night of the meeting the auditorium was filled to overflowing.

Everyone's expectation was that Meyerhold would follow the usual course, denounce his own work, praise his persecutors, and promise to reform. But Meyerhold could not bring himself to do what Shos-

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Amphibians Climb Trees

Lung-Fish Lives Five Months Sans Water

A FISH out of water is not always unhappy. For, while it is true that most fish need water, there are a few that can—and do—get along quite happily without it writes Craven Hill, in "Tit-Bits".

I was looking at one of these only the other day—a small lung-fish which had just arrived at the London Zoo's aquarium from West Africa. Most fish received at the aquarium turn up in specially aerated travelling tubs containing many gallons of water. Not so this lung-fish. It arrived encased in a block of dry mud and, to get it out, keepers had first to soak the mud in warm water for several hours. Even then they could not liberate the fish until they had completed some delicate work with hammer and chisel!

How could the creature survive such an experience? The answer is that the lung-fish, which inhabits small ponds and streams, is the connecting link between fishes and amphibians and when the water in which it lives dries up (as it often does during the droughts of the tropics), it's not at all put out. It simply digs down a foot or so in the mud, leaving a small hole as a ventilation tube. Then, coiling itself up in a cocoon lined with mucus secreted in its skin, it breathes by using a lung-like air bladder.

Normally, of course, it would continue like that until the rains eventually released it, when it would once more resume an active existence in water. It gets along quite well without food—by drawing on stored-up fat.

When one of these fish arrived at Liverpool recently in its mud pack, it was found that the address label had fallen off the package en route. The parcel was accordingly returned to the African part of zoological where, after some delay, it was read dressed.

When at length the lungfish did arrive at the Zoo, it had been out of water for some five months. Yet the hardy creature was still in perfect condition!

Africa is the natural home of many of these "fish out of water". Another received at the aquarium not long ago was a long snake-like fish known as a Murrel, or snake-head. This too, is

a freshwater fish, living normally in streams and ponds. Unlike the lung-fish, however, it has another way of overcoming droughts. When the water dries up, the snake-head, being a good climber, migrates overland in search of other water by wriggling along like a snake. And for its ability to live out of its native element it has nature to thank—for its gills are so fashioned as to serve as auxiliary breathing apparatus.

Walking Fish

Out East, snake-heads are caught by native showmen, who make a living in the less enlightened districts by exhibiting what they claim to be one of the World's Seven Wonders—a "walking fish". Technique employed is certainly impressive. The fish is placed on the ground and coaxed forward by the offer of food much as a tortoise can be induced to "get a move on" by the simple process of dangling before its nose a piece of banana!

Another of these "fish out of water" is the little mud-skipper, a member of the goby family found normally in great numbers on the estuaries and mudflats of tropical Africa. They are only a few inches long and, viewed sideways-on, look like immense tadpoles, with large bulging eyes which they can protrude or retract at will.

In the aquarium, mudskippers do little swimming. They spend most of their time lying on rocks just above water level, waiting patiently for insects to come near, when they jump up in the air and capture them.

Tank Acrobat

Once, when one of these jumping fish was about to be installed in a tank at the aquarium, he curled up his tail like a metal spring, suddenly straightened it and went sailing out on to the floor of the service corridor. To catch him was a tougher job than I expected, the keeper told me. "Every time I went to put my hand on him he took another four-foot leap!"

Mudskippers, however, can walk as well as jump, and can travel quite lengthy distances on land, merely by using the breast fins as feet.

'JUMPMASTER'



SOUHIE GUERBILSKY of Paris, tries her hand at feeding the famous jumping porpoises during a visit to the famous Florida Marine studios. She was awarded a certificate making her an official "Jumpmaster" for her ability to coax the mammals from their watery lair.

NATURALLY, THOSE KEPT IN CAPTIVITY HAVE FEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR WANDERING, BUT IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS THESE INCREDIBLY SLICK LITTLE CREATURES WILL SOMETIMES CLIMB SHRUBS AND TREES.

Although they are fish, if kept in deep water they would drown for they just can't stand water-pressure of any kind.

Nor is the mudskipper such an unintelligent creature as it looks. For another reason why it spends most of its time out of water is because the only foes it has are there. No land animals well eat it owing to the bitter taste of its flesh!

Better Than Eels

That eels will often quit the water in time of drought and wriggle overland in search of other water is well known. But even eels are not the most expert land travellers.

That honour belongs to the climbing perch, found in the fresh waters of South Asia. These fish sometimes travel many miles over dry land and on occasion even climb trees. One that came to the aquarium some years ago was found by the collector seven feet up the stem of a palm!

The "trek" begins, as a rule, when

its native water threatens to dry up. Then the fish "walks" by using its breast fins and gill plates, which are armed with strong spines and serve as very useful "climbing irons". Nor does breathing present the climbing perch with any special problems, nature having equipped him with an accessory breathing apparatus, supplementary to the gills. This serves as a receptacle for the storage of water, enabling the fish to keep its gills moist all the time it is on land.

Do fish "enjoy" being out of water? One species would certainly appear to do so. This is the "Anableps" or four-eyed fish, found in tropical American waters. "Anableps" has a technique all his own. Coming into shallow water, where the waves are breaking gently, he allows himself to be cast ashore. When a receding wave has left him stranded he just waits for the next to send him farther up the beach.

"Anableps", however, keeps his head. For should he reach a point where he's liable to be left permanently stranded he quickly wriggles back to the water's edge. In short, although this fish plainly enjoys being out of water for brief periods, and will continue to "paddle" for hours at a time, he takes good care not to get left permanently high and dry!

MONKEYING WITH TIME



Monkeying-around with these timepieces. MARY, the Bristol Zoo's orang-outang has the problem of getting the works back into the clocks.

Lion Has Largest Vocabulary In The Animal World

MANY domestic cats ran wild recently when the BBC broadcast a programme of cat calls, recorded by Dr. Ludwig Koch. Dr. Koch has been recording bird and animal calls since he was eight, and has made two collections of recordings. The first was destroyed by the Germans, the second, an equally fine assortment of unique recordings, is now the property of the BBC. Dr. Koch's programmes are something for the connoisseur of natural history who, through the medium of radio, has had re-created for him the sounds of the countryside.

One of Dr. Koch's greatest interests is in recording sounds new to most people, that he himself has only heard after intensive periods of patient watching.

It was he, for instance, who discovered that the giraffe, formerly considered dumb by scientists, has a vicious high-pitched bark. He has studied animal language even more closely than bird language and finds it much more difficult. Animals do not speak to each other as much as birds do, for they are more conspicuous and have not the same need for communications. For this reason they must be watched more closely and for longer periods and this is best done at night.

Dr. Koch's latest programme was devoted to the language of the cat family. It began with domestic puss in

undomesticated mood, howling and yowling on the tiles at night, a recording for which the patient observer spent many hours in London gardens with his apparatus, waiting for the right number and combination of cats to come within recording range. Cats, like humans, have variations in voice and this was demonstrated by one loud, regular purr like a motor-cycle engine and another, more sizzling purr from a less mechanical puss. There was the strange voice of the cheetah, the speedy racing cat, and the serval whose piercing call sounded like a fiercely protesting "No, No, No, No!"

The recording of Dr. Koch's Siamese talking to her owner was one that upset many domestic cats, who before this had remained oblivious to the odd noises coming from their owners' sets.

The lion has one of the largest vocabularies in the animal world and listeners who had formerly heard only his roar now heard his hunting call—used to frighten game into running—and then the lion and lioness talking to their cubs. It was most interesting to hear that the cubs make different noises when talking to each parent.

The lion is the only member of the cat tribe that does not purr, but this lack was remedied by the purr of the satisfied tiger. After fifteen minutes of assorted cat calls of varying volume domestic cats and their owners were left in peace again.

SHORT STORY

AFTER THE STORM

SITTING up in bed sent a sharp splinter of pain through him making him clutch his head frantically. The familiar objects in the room were behaving strangely, receding, advancing, while the walls in the background changed colour every instant, yellow, scarlet, purple, black. Rohana's fingers tightened their hold, until memory came back, gradually, sluggishly....

Consternation gripped him clammy as the events of the previous night became clearer. He had been soused, of course; but this hangover which made his throat feel dry and peeled, and throbbed in his brain like a powerful motor, was the least of the evils that had befallen him. Why hadn't he had the sense to keep off from liquor on such a night? Instead, he had behaved like the drunken fool he was!

Rohana flushed uncomfortably as he remembered the scene; the crowded room, the glare of the lights, the liquor spreading yellowly over her spotless saree, while he lay spread-eagled on the floor. He had been moving towards her, not quite certain whether his legs were equal to the task, when his foot slipped and he fell, the bottle in his hand crashing at her feet spilling the contents all about her. How she had looked in that horrible moment; loathing, anger, shame, all mixed up in her glance, her lips tight-pressed, the nose turned up in disgust at the rising fumes fingers working nervously, while all around was cruel laughter at the comic figure he cut....

Horried, Rohana staggered out of the room, hardly daring to trust his memory; moving more by his will-power than the strength of his limbs. The girl was his fiancée; and last night they had celebrated her twentieth birthday. And, he had chosen the occasion to make an exhibition of himself before all her guests! How could he ever live down that disgrace!

Unmindful of his aching body, he staggered to the back of the house and sank his head in a basin of cold water. The rough remedy eased him a little. Rubbing eau-de-cologne into his head, he dressed up hurriedly and left the house to repair the mischief he had done. As he walked in the bluish sunlight he forced himself to think clearly; for clear thinking was essential for the coming interview

Seela was colder than an arctic iceberg, her nostrils flared, an angry crease running down between her eyebrows, two faint spots of colour rising on her cheeks. Noting the danger signals, Rohana lost his hastily prepared speech.

"Well?" The word cracked notly in the overcharged atmosphere.

"Seela, I.... I...." floundered he, searching for suitable words, but in his confusion sounding like a bottle being emptied.

"Spare me the apologies", she cut in, a hint of shrillness in her voice, bringing her eyes away from the window her long fingers rat-tatting on the back of a chair. "You behaved like a pig. You spoilt my party, shamed me before every one. I shall never forgive you. What a husband you'll make, soaking yourself in liquor, dancing about like a clumsy bull, being carried home like a corpse!" She raked him with her contemptuous dark eyes. "I'll never trust a man who takes liquor", she went on bitterly, "never again. I found that out just in time too."

"You mean?" muttered Rohana questioningly, a nameless dread laying icy fingers on his heart.

Seela moved round the chair and sat down.

"I mean," she said calmly, defiantly, "I'm not going to marry you." She shrugged significantly. "The engagement's off."

Rohana sprang forward. This was what he had feared, Seela being a spirited young woman who disliked being the butt for derisive laughter. "You don't mean that, Seela," he cried, dismayed.

She was disdainfully silent, and Rohana made a last despairing effort at reconciliation.

"Can't we think this over calmly?" he pleaded. "Can't you forgive me this once? It isn't as if I've murdered some-

'ISN'T THERE A WAY TO SETTLE THINGS?'



'The Washington Post'

body. I suppose I behaved badly, but I promise you it shan't happen again.."

"There won't be a next time to forgive", said Seela coldly, firmly. She rose wearily.

It was more than a hint, thought Rohana miserably, gazing at the hard, fixed lines of her face, the glittering eyes, and her air of complete detachment....

Stumbling out of her house, dazed by the collapse of all his hopes, Rohana realised he had hardly sufficient time left to make his way to the place of his employment. He walked to the nearest bus-halt. In the bus, speeding over the sun-drenched tarmac, lapping up the comfort of the heavily sprung seat, he tried to straighten the tangle

It was then he decided to enlist the services of his crony, Ariya. He was a friend of both of them; and, of course, he knew all the answers where women were concerned. Rohana dragged him to a corner of the office room, and unburdened himself.

His companion laughed. "She'll get over it," he said cynically. "She's sore now, but don't you worry...."

"She can be a stubborn mule when annoyed," objected Rohana. "She'll never forgive me unless we do something, soon."

"We?"

"Well, you know her. If you meet her casually, have a sensible talk...."

"Mh., Ariya bit a tobacco-stained lip thoughtfully. "Seela's no fool. She'll see through the move, but let's try it by all means."

"Meet her today," Rohana urged. "I know she's coming to town this afternoon, to the fashion designer's in the next street."

Nodding slowly, Ariya returned to his seat, waiting for lunch time to put the plan into execution.

At the entrance to the restaurant Rohana hesitated, eyeing the policeman on duty a few yards away, trying to make up his mind. Somewhere inside was Seela with his friend. Should he see for himself how his case was progressing? Would his appearance merely harden her perverse resolution? The sun burning his neck and face, he teetered uncertainly on his feet, until.....

"Gug, gug, blaaah," whined a pain-laden voice at his elbow, making him start out of his thoughts.

It was a mangy, pint-sized man, a ragged shirt hanging limply from his bony shoulders, his khaki shorts brown with age and dirt, a week's stubble blackening his chin, a printed placard hanging on a cord from his neck. He snapped his fingers, a harrowing smile breaking forth on his face exposing yellowed broken teeth, and extending the collection bag.

"Gug, gug, gug, blaa-ah," he repeated heart-rendingly. Rohana did not have to read the placard to know

this was an unfortunate deaf-mute.

Gazing down at the wretch, Rohana melted like wax in firelight. He fished for a copper, and the eager gratefulness in the man's eye warmed his mood. Poor devil, satisfied with a few coppers, going away hungry when there was so much food inside! Rohana often acted foolishly according to the promptings of sudden impulse. He did so now. Without giving a second thought to what he was doing, forgetting his own troubles for the moment, he grabbed the fellow's arm, and dragged him into the hotel, never noticing the distinctly uncomfortable look on the other's face.

Seated inside, he let his gaze wander anxiously across the tables, until he met the steely glare that Seela directed at him from a corner. That fury-laden look jolted him back to earth, to a realization of what exactly he had done. He squirmed for had he not committed a strategic blunder? To bring such a scarecrow into the hotel, to brand himself the companion of him at a time when so much depended on his good behaviour! It was the last straw, of course. Dropping his unhappy eyes, he watched the waiter strew the table with dishes and plates.

The table was set. The waiter was bringing in the final tumbler of water. Rohana straightened himself in the seat, heaved a troubled sigh, and invited his table-mate to eat by little wriggling motions with his hands conveying an imaginary handful into his mouth. Wide-eyed, the waiter watched the performance, standing hard by the table. Rohana's twiddling fingers

By

E. S. Seneviratne

encountered the tumbler still in the waiter's hand. It slipped, dropping on the deaf-mute's lap, water cascading down the ragged shirt-front, spouting in miniature torrents down his khaki shorts.....

It was as if a high voltage current had pricked the unfortunate man. He sprang off his seat like a rabbit from a warren, and glared round him bristling like a man-eating Bengal tiger.

"You damned idiot," he exploded; and Rohana was so amazed at this transformation of a deaf-mute into a shouting, raging demon, he sat there stricken into petrified silence, sat there like a piece of wood-carving, motionless, thinking bitterly he had made a fool of himself once more before Seela, and had undoubtedly hardened for against him. He watched the contortions of the angry face before him, heard the torrent of abuse pouring forth from the black-lipped mouth, while the "deaf-mute" was telling the waiter exactly what he thought of his clumsiness, adding a few words about his possible parentage. He told Rohana just what he could do with his charity. Some did not know where to stop. Of all the meddlesome, officious..... he had begged for a few coppers. He had been lured to this den, instead, to be drowned in buckets of water!

Instinctively, Rohana's eyes sought out Seela, to find out just what were her reactions to this unfortunate episode, but she was nowhere in sight. Ariya, however, was moving in his direction, and his lips framed a question which was never spoken for events were moving fast around him.

The waiter roused by the slur on his parentage was clenching a tentative fist while the 'deaf-mute' was still reviling everyone and everything in a blind frenzy, but suddenly the torrent of words thinned out, and Rohana saw him wilt, a desperate look spreading rapidly over his features. Rohana's eyes followed the direction of the man's glance.

The constable who had looked suspiciously at him a short while ago was advancing towards them, preceded by a girl whose suppressed panting was only slightly noticeable, and Rohana's heart leaped uncontrollably within him when he saw who she was. Seela, of course, Seela, pointing a trembling forefinger at the wretch cowering beside him, Seela gazing at him with troubled concern. Rohana's face lighted up as if a beam of sunlight played upon it. His lips cracked into a contented smile, for on her face was a message not to be mistaken. After the storm, the calm; and he had certainly reached heaven after his short but troubled journey.....

WORLD'S LARGEST PLATE-GLASS WINDOW

WILLIAM HOLT, one of the BBC's regular broadcasters on industrial subjects, is giving a series of talks on the Festival of Britain wherein he described the world's largest plate-glass window—a sheet of polished glass, fifty feet long which forms a transparent wall at a point in the Power and Production Pavilion and was specially made for the Festival by sheet-glass makers in Lancashire.

Holt told his listeners how this huge sheet of glass, only three eighths of an inch thick, was made and brought from the north to the south of England without breaking.

The family firm that made this window at St. Helens in Lancashire also made the first machine for forming plate glass in a continuous ribbon right from the raw materials to the finished product. The techni-

cal and commercial enterprise of the firm has put and kept it in the forefront of plate-glass manufacture.

Since the war it has completed its new central mixing plant, the only one of its kind in the world, where all weighing, mixing and feeding of the tons of raw materials for the giant furnace is controlled by one man sitting at a control panel in a small cabin.

This plant, the biggest in the Commonwealth, pours out a river of molten glass night and day. This passes through machines and is drawn up to the top of a tower, where pieces are cut off, stacked up and then dispatched for home use or export.

Two hundred and fifty years ago polished plate glass was being made in Britain by blown glass processes

(Continued On Page 20)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

NEWCOMERS FOR FESTIVAL

Random Jottings On Matters Britannic

NO man can accuse Britain of frivolity in matters philatelic. The Post Office has in principle adopted an attitude of "stamps are to stick on letters; let the collector go hang!" This applies, of course, more to the old days, when stamp collectors were a rather furtively clannish bunch, content to go their various ways and always in dread of the limelight.

To the general public, stamp collecting was accepted as one of the milder forms of idioecy. Retiring reverends and retired colonels took to stamps to get even with the rough edges of existence and the look of the universe looked with amused pity at their efforts.

When half a century went by and "furriners" rushed in with pretty pictorials where the British lion had feared to tread, some men, a little more far-seeing than the rest, sat up and advised the P.O. to jump on the band wagon.

But traditions die hard. Especially in an island as small as Great Britain. Stamps were there to pay postage, and that was that. Collectors are Stoics in face of disappointment. However much they might have grumbled at the sameness of British stamps in the last years of the century, they still went on collecting the dratted things. And the post office, with a singular pre-occupation with the utilitarian side of life, forgot that the earlier gems of engraving were not only useful and strictly "functional" but also perfect masterpieces of miniature art. The issues of 1887 most decidedly were NOT beautiful.

"Jubilee Issue"

BRITAIN has always been exceedingly chary with commemoratives. The so-called "Jubilee" issue is about as drab and uninteresting as anything the mind of a stuck-in-the-mud designer could conjure up. The "Jubilee" designs were carried forward into the next reign, only difference being that Edward VII replaced Victoria. The early Georgians were no better, from an artistic point of view, and although the stamps concerned are interesting enough to one who specialises in them, they are utter mediocrities to anyone else.

It was only with the introduction of the high value Georgians in 1913 that things took a turn for the better. Though by no means a masterpiece, the naval motif showing the head of the "Sailor King" inset alongside a symbolic design depicting Britannia astride the waves, was original, effective, well balanced and reasonably well executed.

The Wembley exhibition pair was strictly patriotic. The king was there, and the floral wreaths and the British lion. But the latter looks more "stuffy" than majestic, while the overall impression of the stamps was of a fair job passably well done. Just about the same thing can be said of the three low values that followed in 1929 for the 9th Congress of the U.P.U.

Congress Pound

Britain, as the host country, was expected to issue stamps for the U.P.U. Congress, and the original intention was to issue only the low values. Someone rather tardily discovered that a face value of 4d. was a little too insignificant for purposes of presentation to the Congress delegates, so a fourth was added—the first of the commemorative "pounds".

There has been quite some controversy over this particular stamp. Some have condemned the "cluttering" up of the design in no uncertain manner, and there have not been wanting those who have gone so far as to call it one of the worst designs ever produced. This latter remark is somewhat offset

by other collectors who have just as unhesitatingly cast their vote for the P.U.C. pound as one of the finest stamps in existence. The truth, of course, lies somewhere between: there is little doubt that the immense amount of detailed imagery that the artist set out to include has caused some confusion; but it is also true to state that a closer scrutiny of the stamp will show it to be an outstanding example of the art of engraving.

This stamp suffered an undeserved neglect for several years, and long after it became obsolete could be had for quite a discount off face. But matters suddenly improved and the "Black Pound" is currently quoted at nine times face value in the catalogue in used condition.

I don't know whether it is from a glut of coloured stamps, or what, but the fact remains that whenever a stamp is printed in black it takes an instant hold on the affections of the collector. Most of the black stamps in the album have been printed by other processes. Many of the classic black line engraved items are rarities, or at least scarce, enough to be prized possessions.

Feel like naming a few off-hand? Well, there's the grandmammy of them all—the "Penny Black". Then No. 1 of Spain, the 6 cuartos Isabella—designed with the "Penny Black" as inspiration. Now for the higher income brackets: the Canadian "Twelve pence". Quite a list for a start, and one could go on for some time.

First Photogravures

After the 1929 Congress there was a gap of some years and then a set of four was issued for the Silver Jubilee of the beloved George V. Printed by the photogravure process by Harrison's, the stamps lack much of the dignity that line engraving imparts to a stamp. The single stamp issued for the Coronation of George VI is not one of the best efforts of Dulac, one of the most brilliant contemporary designers, matters being made even worse by printing the stamp in a dull and undistinguished shade of dirty maroon.

The six-value series put out for the centenary of the "Penny Black" more than makes amends. Shorn of all unnecessary ornamentation, the design is one of the most pleasing and perfectly balanced in the album. These stamps are the brain child of H. L. Palmer, who seemed to be in quite another mood when he came to design the 2-1/2d value of the "Victory" issue.

This stamp is quite frankly chaotic in conception. A steam-roller, a house, a ship, a crown unceasingly perching over the head, various floral emblems—nothing but utter confusion. The "reconstruction" motive is shown with far greater effect in the 3d. value which, while hardly anything to rave over, is at least a workmanlike design without too many frills and fripperies.



George VI Commem.

While no one can quarrel much with the designs for the "Silver Wedding" stamps, the criticism is raised quite justly that if a clerk in some far off part of the world were to receive a couple of these stamps on a parcel, he would as likely as not charge them postage due.

While Britain, as the originator of stamps, has always taken it for granted that she had no need to put "Great Britain" on her stamps, it does seem to be going a shade too far when even "Postage" is omitted. There is no knowing whether these are stamps or charity stickers or Christmas Seals or what!

The British Post Office does not seem to have any such misgivings, for no commemorative issued after the "Weddings" has included the word "Postage". The two quite nebulous labels issued for the Channel Islands seem to have been the limit. These stamps provoked some bitter controversy, and it must be admitted that gathering manure is hardly the thing for a stamp design. Quite apart from the theme of the design, printing was poor and the central motif hazy and indistinct.

The stamps issued for the Olym-

pic Games—particularly the 2½d and 6d denominations—were masterly productions; neat, well produced, perfectly designed. All except the top value, which shows the "Winged Victory" in a definitely ungainly pose. The designs for the U.P.U. Commemoratives, while not as good as some that foreign countries produced for the same occasion, are nevertheless an asset to the album.

New Festival Stamps

The new stamps issued on the occasion of the Festival of Britain are superb productions. The 2½d, printed in a bright shade of red, shows a portrait of the King inset on the right hand side, while a classical portrait of Mercury, symbolising "Commerce", occupies the left. The dates 1851-1951 are at top and "Festival of Britain" at bottom.

Between the King's head and Mercury is the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, full to overflowing with the produce of the earth and the good things of life. Double the normal size, the stamp is printed in photogravure in a bright shade of red. Designer is Edmond Dulac, creator of some of the finest post-war French stamps, chief among these being the famous "Marianne" heads.

The 4d denomination is designed by Abram Games, an artist who has a brilliant control over light and shade. He was the designer of the 3d stamp of the "Olympic Games" issue and has also designed one of Israel's latest stamps. With King's head inset at right, the left hand portion of the stamp is taken up by the "Festival of Britain" symbol—the head of Britannia surrounded by the points of the compass, representing Britain's contribution to civilisation. (Incidentally, one stamp paper unkindly termed this symbol "Britannia Impaled.")

The dates 1851-1951 appear on each side of the symbol, and the stamp is inscribed "Festival of Britain" at foot. Also double normal size and in horizontal format. Incidentally, the "Festival" stamps are not available for use in the various Agencies abroad. That is perhaps something to be thankful for, otherwise there would have been more "Morocco used in G.B."

Changes In The "Agencies"

ALONG with the stamps in honour of the "Festival of Britain", the high values from half a crown to a pound have been withdrawn and replaced by extremely attractive stamps in horizontal format. The design measures 39mm x 23 mm in every case, and the designs all have patriotic motifs.

I don't know what I will feel about these stamps after a year or so—it sometimes happens that familiarity with an issue breeds contempt—but I do know that the 2/6 and 10/- values strike me as being one of the finest purely pictorial designs I have ever seen.

The 2/6, in green, shows Nelson's flagship, the "Victory" in oval frame at left. At right is the head of King George VI. A background of a fishnet covers the whole stamp (except for insets). Denomination is at top left and "POSTAGE" at lower right.

Printed in red, the 5/- is exactly the same as the half crown, except that the left inset shows the famous White Cliffs of Dover, which became the most welcome landmark for flyers returning from sorties across the Channel during the war.

The best of the quartet is the 10/-. I predict that this particular item will be one of the most popular stamps ever issued. A sculptured group of St. George slaying the dragon is superimposed on a solid background with head of King George VI at right. POSTAGE is in block letters at top and the denomination in lower right corner.

The "Pounder," which is in rich brown, has the heraldic motif of the Lion and the Unicorn and the British Coat of Arms. As with the 10/-, "POSTAGE" is at top and

£1 below the King's head in lower right hand corner.

Along with the change in the high values, the lower denominations have also been issued in new colours in conformity—for the first time in years—with the U.P.U. convention. The colours of the lower values are as follows: ½d, orange; 1d, blue; 1½d, green; 2d, brown; 2½d, red. The 4d value, which is currently in blue, was changed some time ago.

The high value stamps are NOT commemoratives for the Festival of Britain, and are being overprinted, along with the colour changes in the low denominations for use in the Agencies abroad. Details for the various territories are given below:—

BAHRAIN: ½a on ½d; 1a on 1d; 1½a on 1½d; 2a on 2d; 2½a on 2½d; Rs. 2 on 2/6; Rs. 5 on 5/-; Rs. 10 on 10/-.

KUWAIT: ½a on ½d; 1a on 1d; 1½a on 1½d; 2a on 2d; 2½a on 2½d; Rs. 2 on 2/6; Rs. 5 on 5/-; Rs. 10 on 10/-.

MUSCAT: ½a on ½d; 1a on 1d; 1½a on 1½d; 2a on 2d; 2½a on 2½d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES: Overprint applied to ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 2/6 and 5/- denominations. Currency is in sterling.

MOROCCO AGENCIES: (Spanish Currency). 5c on ½d; 10c on 1d; 15c on 1½d; 25c on 2½d.

TANGIER: ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-. Values are in sterling.

ERITREA: 5c on ½d; 10c on 1d; 20c on 2d; 25c on 2½d; 2s. 50c on 2/6; 5s on 5/-; 10s on 10/-.

TRIPOLITANIA: 1 lire on ½d; 2 lire on 1d; 3 lire on 1½d; 4 lire on 2d; 5 lire on 2½d; 60 lire on 2/6; 120 lire on 5/-; 240 lire on 10/-.

Power To Restrict Freedom Of Speech

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Nehru Introduces Bill In Parliament

NEW DELHI, May 12. (PTI): A Bill to amend certain Articles of the Constitution and particularly the Articles guaranteeing the fundamental right to the freedom of speech, freedom to practice trade or profession and the acquisition of property was introduced in Parliament this morning by the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Bill also seeks to amend Article 15 of the Constitution so as to enable the State to make suitable provisions for the education, economic or social advancement of any backward class of citizens without such provisions being challenged on the ground of its being discriminatory.

By an amendment of Article 19(2) the State is now sought to be empowered to impose restrictions on the right of freedom of speech "in the interests of security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order decency or morality" and in particular enables the State to make any law "relating to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. The amendment has been given retrospective effect.

By an amendment to Article 19(6) the State is sought to be empowered to impose restrictions on the right to practise any profession trade or carry on business in respect of: (i) imposing profession or technical qualifications for carrying on trade business or occupation and (ii) for the purpose of carrying on by the State, or a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial of citizens or otherwise."

PROPERTY ACQUISITION

In respect of the Article in the Constitution relating to acquisition of property two amendments have been proposed, for the insertion of two new Articles.

The first new Article, Article 31-A states that no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or for the extinguishment or modification of any such right shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges the rights conferred by any of the provisions of the Fundamental Rights Chapter.

The second Article, Article 31-B, saves eleven State enactments concerning zamindari abolition. The Article says that the Acts mentioned in the schedule shall not be deemed to be void on the ground that it was inconsistent with the provisions in the fundamental rights chapter and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal would continue to be in force until altered or repealed by a competent legislature.

The State laws that have been saved under this provision are:

The Bihar Land Reforms Act of 1950, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948 and the Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act of 1949, the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act of 1949, the Panch Mahals Mehwas, Tenure Abolition Act of 1949, the Bombay Khodai Abolition Act of 1950, the Bombay Faragana & Kulkarni Watan Abolition Act of 1950, the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienable Lands) Act of 1950, the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948, the Madras Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act of 1950 and the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The Bill also seeks to make a num-

ber of minor amendments. By these provisions, the President will address only the first session of the Parliament each year and not every session. Also debate on the address need not be given precedence over other business of the House. Similar provisions are also included for the address by Governors or Rajpramukhs of State Legislatures.

Two amendments to Articles 341 and 342 enable the President to specify by notification the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for Part 'C' States also.

The President's power to adapt or modify existing laws to bring them in line with the Constitution will now be for three years from the commencement of the Constitution instead of the present two years.

CHIEF JUSTICES

An amendment to Article 376 enables existing High Court Judges to be appointed as Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, or as Chief Justice or judge of any other high court or supreme court, notwithstanding the fact that the judge concerned may not be a citizen of India.

Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who introduced the Bill, to amend in all ten Articles and add two new articles and one schedule, was cheered when he rose to ask the leave of the House for introduction of the Bill. A few members, including Mr. Bhopinder Singh Man, however, shouted "no".

When the Speaker put the motion before the House, Mr. Hussain Imam said that the matter being of fundamental importance, the motion should not be voted on without a debate.

The speaker ruled that any such question could not be taken up at this stage.

By convention there is no debate when a Bill is introduced and neither is leave refused.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT ALIVE

Big Fire Near Kanpur

KANPUR, May 12. (PTI): Two children were burnt to death and three other persons sustained severe burns in a fire which broke out last night in village Berpal, about 34 miles from here.

Loss of property and foodgrains was estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

The fire, which is stated to have accidentally broken out in the house of a cobbler soon spread to the adjoining houses.

Three fire engines which were rushed to the scene of the fire from Kanpur fought the flames for nearly eight hours before it was completely brought under control.

The district authorities have rushed cloth worth about Rupees five thousand to relieve distress in the area while a prominent zamindar of the village is distributing foodgrains free of charge to the afflicted.

JAPAN TO BE ADMITTED TO W. H. O.

GENEVA, May 12. (UPA): The Committee of the World Health Organization recommended admission of Japan, Western Germany and Spain despite scattered opposition on Friday.

PRESS LAWS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

Delhi Will Undertake Legislation, Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, May 12. (PTI).

HOME MINISTER Mr. C. Rajagopalachari announced in Parliament today that the Government would undertake legislation in respect of the recommendations of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee accepted by the Government of India.

The conclusions reached on various recommendations of the Committee by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the State Governments and other Ministers were accepted by the standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry.

Asked whether the Government consider the desirability of making enquiries into the working of newspaper monopolies in India, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: This was not considered practicable by Government. It was also not considered practicable by the Advisory Committee but any further action will not be barred by this.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

The Government of India and the State Governments had accepted the recommendation relating to the amendment of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, to incorporate the provision imposing on every person, the duty to give on demand to a Police Officer or to a member of the Armed Forces any information in his power, relating to an offence or suspected offence, if so required, the failure to give information, when required, being punishable. They have, however, rejected the proposal to amend section 124 A of the IPC to give effect to the judgment of the Federal Court in the case of N. D. Mazumdar and to bring the Indian law in line with English law on this subject.

It is stated that the risks of misuse of these sections at the present time with a democratic Government in power and with the provisions of Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution in force are negligible. Even before the Constitution came into force, exactly the same points were considered by the Home Ministry Advisory Committee who held that it was not necessary to consider this question in the changed conditions of the country.

INDIAN STATES ACT

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee which had suggested that the Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Act and the Indian States Protection Act 1934 should be repealed.

While rejecting the proposal of the Committee for the non-application of Section 144 to the press and a separate provision for dealing with press in urgent cases of apprehended danger, the Government propose to ask all the State Governments to impress on District Officers to use this power against the press with extreme caution and in very exceptional circumstances.

The Government of India have also turned down the recommendation of the Committee which had suggested that Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act and Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act which empowers the Government or an officer specially authorised by it in this behalf to order the interception of telegraphic messages and postal articles on the occurrence of a public emergency or in the interests of public safety.

The Committee had suggested that actions and orders of subordinate officers were reported to and reviewed by responsible Ministers of Government.

The Government of India do not consider it necessary that the ministers' personal orders should be taken up they propose to issue executive instructions that the use of those powers by subordinate officers should be reported to the Central or the State Governments as the case may be.

PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Regarding the recommendation of the Committee on the question of State Government's consultation of the Press Advisory Committee or similar body before action was taken, the Government of India have accepted it in a modified form. According to them, the Press Advisory Committee should, wherever possible, be consult-

ed before action is taken against the press and where circumstances do not allow sufficient time for prior consultation, each such case should be placed before the Committee at the earliest opportunity.

EMERGENCY POWERS ACT

As regards the Committee's recommendation for the repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the Government have not accepted the recommendation as they consider that not particular advantage is to be gained by repealing the Act and spreading out its provisions in other Acts and the convenience of having a comprehensive Act to cover a major part of the law relating to the press would be lost.

With regard to recommendations relating to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, the Government have accepted many of them. Section 5(3) will be amended so as to provide that temporary changes in the place of printing or publication may merely be notified to the Magistrate within 24 hours and if this is done, no fresh declaration is necessary so long as the publisher continues to be the same. Section 5(4) will be amended so as to provide that a new declaration is necessary only if the printer or publisher is absent from the Indian Union for a period longer than 30 days.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ACT

The Government of India have turned down the recommendation of the Committee suggesting repeal of the Indian Foreign Relations Act in its present form and its replacement by legislation to afford protection on a reciprocal basis to heads of foreign States, foreign Governments and their diplomatic representatives in India against defamatory attacks and to prevent the circulation of false or distorted reports likely to injure India's friendly relations with such foreign states.

It has been decided that legislation to extend the scope of the Act should not be undertaken for the present on that the position might be reviewed later if attacks in the press against heads of foreign states etc., justify such a course.

Parliament Press Gallery Committee

NEW DELHI, May 12. (PTI): The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar has reconstituted the Press Gallery Committee of Parliament for the current year. Mr. Durgadas will be the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Prem Bhatia Vice-Chairman and Mr. P. D. Sharma, Secretary.

Other members of the Committee are Messrs J. N. Sahni, K. Rangaswami, C. Sarkar, K. S. Ramchandran, A. S. Iyengar, K. Subbarayan and J. P. Chaturvedi.

Independence Medal For Police Forces

NEW DELHI, May 12. (PTI): The President has instituted the "Independence Medal 1950" in commemoration of the inauguration of the Republic of India on the 26th January 1950 for award to all members of the police forces in India who were in service on that date.

The medal is being awarded in recognition of the magnificent manner in which the police forces have borne unprecedented strain during the days of partition and thereafter.

NEW DELHI, May 12. (UPI): Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the A.I.N.E.C. notifies that an emergent meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will be held in Delhi on May 19 to consider the amendment to the Constitution of India relating to freedom of expression.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 7, 2007
Muslim: Saban 6, 1370
Parsi: Ader 13, 1320
Sunrise: 6-06 a.m.
Sunset: 7-05 p.m.
High tide: 03-50, 17-07
Low tide: 09-48 —

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on the "Law of Cycles," Jehangir Wadia Building, 6-15 p.m.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION: Silver Jubilee Celebration, Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, Girgaum, 3 p.m.

DAWOODI BOHRA WELFARE SOCIETY: Eleventh Annual Function Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, opposite Bori Bunder Station, 9-45 a.m.

FLUTE RECITAL: Flute Mahalingam will be giving a recital under the auspices of the Sri Shanmukananda Fine Arts Society, Matunga at 6 p.m. at the Podar College Hall accompanied by the veteran Paigat Mani Iyer on Mridangam and T. N. Krishnan on violin.

TOLL OF O. T. R. TRAIN SMASH

PATNA, May 12 (PTI).

Eleven persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured in the Oudh-Tirhut Railway train smash last evening in the Darbhanga railway station yard, according to a telephonic message received here this afternoon from the Public Relations Officer.

The P. R. O. described the reports published in a section of the press that 300 persons had been killed and 100 injured as incorrect and "highly exaggerated".

Five of the deceased have been identified and their names and addresses are as follows:

1. Lochan Mistry, carpenter, Darbhanga Railway Station.
2. Satish Chandra Prasad, fireman of the O. T. Railway pilot engine.

3. Munshi Singh, Signalman, Darbhanga Railway Station.
4. Maya Shankar Prasad, student, Kamtaul High English School, and

5. Siri Mahton, Son of Sarju Mahto, Sitamarhi, Muzzaffarpur district.

4 MORE TRAIN CRASH INJURED DIE

CALCUTTA, May 12 (PTI): Four of the nine injured persons admitted to Bilaspur hospital following yesterday's train fire died today, bringing the total number of deaths to eight, it was officially learnt here.

The fire broke out yesterday morning in a third class compartment of the Two-up Bombay-Calcutta Mail at Bilaspur station, about 447 miles from Calcutta. Four persons died on the spot and nine others were injured.

Those who died in hospital today are:—(1) Satya Narain, s/o Gobardhan Das, (2) Purnir Bal, wife of Abdul Mazid, (3) M. S. Chintoti, s/o Sir dhar Chintoti and (4) Babulal, s/o Bhojboram.

'DACCA' GETS LITTER OF FOUR

NEW YORK, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Four cubs—the fourth litter in the last four years—have been born to "Dacca," the tigress at the Bronx Zoo here.

The first three litters comprised ten cubs.

Zoo officials called on the Indian Consulate for help in naming the new arrivals. The four cubs, all females, will be named "Gyara," "Bara," "Tera" and "Chowda."

The Madras Government have decided to grant compassionate gratuity to the families of all non-gazetted employees rendered destitute by the death of the employees while in service.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

SUNDAY, May 13.

244 metres—7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat, 7-40 Programme Summary, 7-45 Virendra Kumar Bhatt, L. G. songs, 8-15 G. N. Joshi, khayal, 11 As in Bombay B. 11-45 Motina Maul, 12-15 For Women, 13-10 Gajanan Karnad, violin, 13-45 Memories of Gilbert and Sullivan, 14-10 Memories of the Opera, 17-30 G. N. Joshi, khayal, 18-10 Gajanan Karnad, Violin, 18-30 Krishna Udayavarkar Shree, 19 Virendra Kumar Bhatt, L. G. song, 19-10 Local, 19-20 Air Trio, 19-30 M. G. Potdar, Kalyan, 19-45 For Industrial workers, 20-30 G. P. Soman, 20-45 Virendra Kumar Bhatt, 21-15 Karnatic Music, 21-45 Ad Libitum, 21-55 Musical Interlude, 22 Studio Concert.

VARATIONS—7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat, 8 G. P. Soman, 8-45 Usha Watve, L. M. songs, 11-10 Tare Sitar, 11-45 Krishna Udayavarkar, khayal, 12-15 P. Swami, Gottuvadam, 12-30 M. G. Potdar, 13 Usha Watve, Bhavgeet, 13-50 Gangaprasad Pathak, khayal, 17-30 For Children, Marathi, 18 Air Chorus Party, Abhang, 18-20 For the Villages, Marathi, 18-50 For the Villages, Kannada, 20-15 Usha Watve, L. M. songs, 20-30 Sahitya Ke Dwar, Par: Kathakar, 20-45 G. N. Joshi, Bhavgeet, 21 Salish Mukherjee, L. H. songs, 21-30 Radio trailer Marathi, 21-54 Gajanan Karnad, 22-15 Krishna Udayavarkar, khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 metres—325.1 metres—8-15 a.m. Amare Tyantil, 8-30 Indira Pendse, khayal, 9 Programme in Gujarati for Children, 18-20 Manjarika Dhru, 18-30 Programme in Gujarati for the rural listeners, 18-30 Programme in Gujarati for Rural Listeners, (Baroda only) 18-30 Locals (Ahmedabad only) 18-35 Maharamana Moti Music, (Ahmedabad only), 19 Indira Pendse, khayal, 19-15 Manjarika Dhru, G. songs, 19-30 Locals (Baroda only), 19-30 For Industrial Workers, (Ahmedabad only), 19-35 Geet Kunj Music (Baroda only) 20-00 Indira Pendse, Khayal, 20-30 Apant Parangdi, (Baroda only) 20-30 Music of India, (Ahmedabad only) 21-15 Manjarika Dhru (G. songs), 21-30 Indira Pendse, khayal.

GOA

3122 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 08-30 AIR music 08-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-10 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 01-00 Request prog, 02-00 Hindi request prog, 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR concert hall, 5-00 Through listening glass, 05-30 Back to bible.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. Its a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round Up Time, 9 Swap Shop, 9-30 Your Choice, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11 Hindi Programmes, 12 Music for Lunch, 12-30 p.m. RAP Band, 1 Close down, 5 Hindi programme, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 7 Down Harmony Lane, 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet, 7-30 Radio Jig Saw, 8 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Spins), 9 Concert Hall of the Air, 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy, 10 The Day is Ending, 10-15 Close down.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—6 a.m. Radio Theatre, 7-40 Walker Cup, 2-30 p.m. Religious Service, 3 The Great Escape, 4-15 Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ, 5 English Magazine, 5-30 Variety, 6-45 Ronnie Pleydell, 7-30 Radio News, 7-45 BBC Scottish Orchestra, 8-45 Programme Parade, 9 Sunday Service, 9-45 Adventures in Folk song, 11 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-30 Bachchon ke Lie, 8-15 Haftaiwar Tabsera, 8-20 A) Ki Tamail, 8-35 Ap ke Jawab Men.

Geomagnetic Disturbances Likely On May 14

MADRAS, May 12, (PTI): A large active sunspot group will cross the Central Meridian on the morning of Wednesday, May 16, according to a telegram received from the Kodakanal Observatory.

Ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances are likely between May 14 and 21.

SHILLONG, May 12 (PTI): The Assam Governor's earthquake relief fund has received donation in cash and kind amounting to over Rs. fifty-six lakhs upto December 31, 1950. The cash collections alone accounted for Rs. fifty-one lakhs.

BOMBAY STATE DENTAL COUNCIL ELECTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Attention of all registered Dental Practitioners is invited to the Notification regarding the ensuing elections of members to the Bombay State Dental Council published by the Registrar, Dentists Registration Tribunal who is the Returning Officer for this election, in Bombay Government Gazette of 10th May, 1951 (Part II pages 818-19).

Monday the 31st of May, 1951, 5 p.m. has been fixed as the last date and time for receiving nominations of candidates. Nominations shall have to be in approved forms which are obtainable from the Registrar, Dentists Registration Tribunal.

Tuesday 22nd of May 1951, has been fixed as the date for Scrutiny of nomination papers. Notice of withdrawal of nomination papers shall be valid only if given so as to reach the Office of the Registrar before 5 p.m. on 29th May, 1951.

Voting papers will be issued to electors on or before the 9th June, 1951 and the same should be returned by them so as to reach the Registrar not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 2nd of July, 1951.

Copies of the Notification and other necessary information in respect of this election can be obtained on enquiry with the Registrar, Dentists Registration Tribunal and Returning Officer c/o the Bombay Medical Council, Swadeshi Mills Estate, near Roxy Cinema, Bombay, 4.

GOVT. APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

70 Vacancies Available

BOMBAY, Saturday: There are about 70 vacancies available, this year, in various courses under the Apprenticeship Scheme, under which suitable vocational training is imparted to the trainees. Applications, in the prescribed form, for admission to the scheme are to reach the Director of Technical Education, Bombay State, Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, by May 21, 1951. That Officer will also supply on request the general prospectus of the scheme and the form of application.

There are 25 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- each per month for the Backward Class students studying under the scheme. These scholarships will be awarded to the deserving Backward Class students.

Governor's Return To Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: According to a revised programme, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will return to Bombay from Ootacamund on May 24.

Mr. B. G. Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave for Mahabaleshwar on May 16 and return to Bombay on May 21.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave for Dwarka, in Amreli District, on May 14 and return to Bombay the same evening.

Coastal Ferry Steamers To Suspend Sailings

RATNAGIRI, May 12 (PTI): Sailings of coastal ferry steamers on the Ratnagiri coast are expected to be discontinued by the end of this month in view of the approaching monsoon conditions.

The ports of Palshet, Purnagad and Achara will be closed for steamers by the middle of the month. The last sailing from Achara to Bombay will be on May 17.

HEAT WAVE WILL CONTINUE

All-India Weather

POONA, May 12, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 12th May 1951.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and have occurred few stations in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. A heat wave has enveloped Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and North Orissa. Day temperatures were also appreciably above normal in West Hyderabad, Deccan (Desh) South Madhya Pradesh and East Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TIME EVENING OF 13TH: Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and occur locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin. There will also be a few thunderstorms in Malabar-South Kanara, Mysore in the interior of Tamilnad and in and around Rayalaseema. A few dust storms are likely in East Rajasthan.

The Heat wave will continue in Gangetic West Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar and North Orissa but day temperatures may fall slightly in Gangetic West Bengal.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rain fall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st March 1951 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I S T on 12th May 1951:—

Ahmedabad	109	79	0	0	-0.3
Ahmednagar	108	80	0	0.5	-0.2
Baroda	109	76	0	0.1	+0.1
Belgaum	95	69	0	2.9	+0.3
BOMBAY	91	79	0	0.3	+0.2
Calcutta	107	82	0	7.1	+1.9
Delhi	104	77	0	3.0	+2.0
Lucknow	108	71	0	1.2	+0.3
Madras	100	61	0	3.7	+2.8
Mahabaleshwar	87	70	0	1.0	-0.5
Nagpur	111	83	0	3.1	+1.7
Poona	103	74	0	0.2	-0.5
Simla	—	59	0	6.7	+1.8
Surat	—	78	0	0	-0.1

POST-BASIC SCHOOLS FOR BOMBAY STATE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Ways and means of producing reading material suitable for children in Basic schools, were discussed by the Bombay Board of Basic Education, which concluded its two-day meeting at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. The question of starting Post-Basic Schools was also discussed by the Board.

The Board thoroughly examined the syllabus of studies for Basic Primary Schools with Fisheries as Basic craft, drawn up by its Sub-Committee. It was decided that though Fisheries could not be introduced as Basic craft in schools immediately, the syllabus could, with advantage, be incorporated in the syllabus of primary schools under the Fisheries Department.

At present, there are about 160 Basic Schools and three Graduates' Basic Training Centres in the State. There are also about 3,000 Craft Schools in the State and it is proposed to convert them into Basic schools, gradually.

TWO MORE FOOD SHIPS ARRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday. Another shipment of 1,800 tons of Pakistan rice has arrived in Bombay Port by s.s. "Bharat Lakshmi". About 8,776 tons of wheat from overseas has also arrived today by s.s. Homer City.

Superintendent Of Ladies Hostel

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mrs. A. W. Maclean, Lady Superintendent, Lady Students' Hostel, Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been appointed as Superintendent, Ladies' Hostel, Charal Road Gardens, Bombay.

Mrs. Maclean will take charge of her new post on May 15.

Let the Miracle of MESMERISM help YOU!



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PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist and Zaminar, ELURU, (W.G.D.)

Madhya Pradesh Beaten In National Replay SERVICES XI TOO GOOD FOR LOSERS

Services XI

2, Madhya Pradesh

0

MADRAS, May 12 (PTI). SERVICES entered the second round of the National Hockey Championship here today, beating Madhya Pradesh by two goals to nil in the replay. The first encounter had ended in a goalless draw. The winners meet Maharashtra.

The margin of victory was not a true index of the day's game as the losers were completely outplayed. The Services display today was a vast improvement on their previous show in the first drawn encounter against the same side.

Madhya Pradesh, who proved a match to the Services in the first encounter looked a beaten brigade from the beginning and were never allowed to rally.

Outside-left Dharshan Singh Sethi gave the lead to the Services midway through the first half thanks to a lapse by Madhya Pradesh right-back Mudaliar, who allowed the ball to pass through his legs. Sethi swooped down on it from the left flank and banged it into the right corner of the goal.

Centre-forward midna completed the tally in the third minute after resumption. It was the result of a fine move between him and inside-right Nandy Singh, on entering the ring he evaded the on-rushing goal-keeper and scooped the ball into the top corner of the net.

The Services quietly moved with better understanding today and left-winger Sethi gave a grand performance with spectacular runs down the line and first-time centres. The halves also played well, particularly pivot Bhakshi Singh. But their best defender was right-back Swaroop Singh, who completely bottled up the Madhya Pradesh forwards. His colleague, Inder Singh, proved no better substitute to Lachman Singh, whom he replaced.

From Madhya Pradesh centre-half Abdul Sayeed, H. Khan played a heroic game. He literally played himself to a standstill, but found the hot pace set up by the Services forwards too much to cope with. Rafique Ahmed Khan on his right did his best but left-half Rajalingam, and deep defenders Mudaliar and Abdul Aziz Khan were complete failures. As for the forward line they could not do anything right and frittered away the few chances that came their way.

SANDS TO DEFEND TITLE AGAINST TURPIN

SYDNEY, May 12, (PTI-Reuters). Dave Sands, Australian holder of the British Empire middleweight title, has been offered £4,000 to defend his title against the British champion, Randolph Turpin.

Sands manager, Tom Maguire, said here tonight that Jack Solomon, London promoter, had made the new offer in a radio-telephone call and later confirmed it by cable.

After Sands had been shown the cable, Maguire declared "I am confident the fight will now go on".

He added the new offer, like the previous one, provided for all travel and hotel expenses for a party of three and also the provision of sparring partners and gymnasium facilities.

In the Ring: Short

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
4-30 p.m. Tata vs Globe (Practice).
5-40 p.m. G.I.P. vs Asbestos Cement.
Nadkarni quarter-final-3rd replay.
St. Xavier's Ground, Parel
3-40 p.m. Lalit S.C. vs Famous S.C.
4-40 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. 'C' vs Friends S.C.
5-40 p.m. Bhoiwada S.C. vs Koli-
near Mills (Summersgill Cup).

BIG DIPPER OUT OF EPSOM DERBY

LONDON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters). Big Dipper, winter favourite for the Epsom Derby, was struck out of the race at 9 a.m. (BST) today. He is still in the Saint Leger.

Big Dipper, owned by Mrs. John Bryce of the United States, strained a ligament in March and had to be scratched from the 2,000 guineas. For some time there has been little hope of his running in the Derby, and he has not been quoted in the betting.

Mrs. Bryce still has a candidate in the Derby—North Carolina, winner of the Sandown Park Trial Stakes earlier this week.

Big Dipper and North Carolina are both trained by Captain C. Boyd Rochfort at New Market. Another of Captain Boyd Rochfort's charges, Turbo II, is now co-favourite at 10-1 for the classic.

A TWO MONTH OLD CHESS GAME ENDS

MOSCOW, May 11, (PTI). Mikhail Botvinnik retained his title of World Chess Champion tonight, ending a two-month 24-game tournament against his challenger, David Bronstein.

An electrical engineer by profession, Botvinnik is 40 and has been World Chess Champion for the past three years.

The final score in the tournament was a tie. Botvinnik and Bronstein each scored 12 points, winning 5 and drawing 14 games. The tournament rules provided that Botvinnik retained his title in the event of a tie.

Before the tournament the two men had played only three games together. Mikhail Botvinnik, who has won a score of Soviet and International championships in the past 16 years, comes from Leningrad and began playing chess at the age of 12. He became world champion in 1948.

A scientist, he has worked at the research laboratory of the Soviet Ministry of the Power Industry.

A.I.B.F.'s NO TO EASTERN GERMANY

MILAN, May 12 (PTI-Reuters). Eastern Germany has been refused admission to the Amateur International Boxing Federation, it was learnt here today.

Their application was considered at a meeting of the Federation, held privately and turned down on the grounds that Germany was already represented in the A.I.B.F.

The Committee said they wanted to follow the line taken recently in Vienna by the International Olympic Committee that any two bodies wanting to represent one nation must unite, as only one was admissible.

Though, in point of fact, the body represented was from the West of Germany it had been admitted as "Germany" and the east must get together with them if they wish to be represented in events governed by the A.I.B.F.

Germany was represented by two delegates and an interpreter at the International Boxing Federation's Congress which opened here today.

EGYPT TO MEET BELGIUM

In the second singles match of the day Jan Stauho (Norway) beat Marcel Coen (Egypt) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. Egypt thus won the first round tie 2-2 and will now play Belgium in the second round.

G.I.P.'s Protest Overruled

BOMBAY, Saturday. G. I. P. Railway's protest against extra time not being played and claiming a walk over was overruled at an emergency meeting of the W.F.A. tournament committee.

After considering the referee's opinion, the Committee decided the match be replayed on Sunday at 5-40 p.m.

"FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN" HOCKEY TOURNEY

LONDON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters).—Three international "Festival of Britain" hockey matches were played at the Twickenham Rugby Ground today. In the first Belgium beat England by one goal to zero in a men's match. The goal was scored by P. Boothmanne in the first half.

Holland are playing France in another men's match while England meet Scotland in a women's match.

YOUNG LABOUR WIN IN EXTRA TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday. Scoring the winning goal in the extra time, Young Labour got the better of the Reserve Bank of India Sports Club by the odd goal in three in the second round of the Das Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The later game between Blue Wizards and St. George Hospital was not played as the latter failed to turn up.

Reserve Bank dictated terms for the first fifteen minutes and Parel gave them the lead three minutes after the start by converting a flag-kick. Thereafter Young Labour held a whip hand and Kallil drew level by converting a spot-kick which was awarded in their favour as the deep-defender Bangera foiled A. Rauf.

On resumption the teams enjoyed an even share of the exchanges with end to end play but both the teams failed to score the winning goal. The Young Labour's all important goal was scored in the first half of extra time by Khalil who netted of a melee which followed after the corner-kick.

The teams were:—
YOUNG LABOUR: M. Umar, M. Yusuf and Barkat; Ramchandani, Y. Ansari and K. Patel; Khalil, Bhamini, Sudik, A. Rauf and G. Davidson.
RESERVE BANK: Shetty; Kuthy and Bangera; Keshar, Kotian, Thomas; Pal, Verghese, Rathod and D'Mello.

Nadkarni Cup

WIMCO SQUEEZE THEIR WAY INTO FINAL

Poor Supervision Mars An Interesting Game

Wimco

2, Barmah-Shell

1

BOMBAY, Saturday. Wimco Sports had the honour of being the first team to enter the final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament of 1951, when they scored a rather flimsy victory of the odd goal in three over Barmah-Shell, at the Cooperage this evening.

Barmah-Shell were out and out the superior side, better experienced and somehow it was surprising that with a forward line of some standing, they were unable to score. Maxie and Rego had the chances, but their obstacle was goalkeeper D'Silva of Asbestos and, of course, first time tackles of the opposing defenders.

As for Wimco they did play a hard game and both goals scored were, by all means, snap goals. The first was without a shadow of a doubt offside, while the 2nd came against the run of play and was also a disputed offside goal, but the referee and linesman were in a better position to judge.

Being on the subject of supervision of the game, it must be mentioned that the handling of the game by Referee Uchil left much to be desired.

In the initial and the second half the exchanges were more in favour of Shell, but once again the W-formation playing Junior side, caused an upset in the Oilmen's moves. Both defences were playing a good game throughout. Vaidya was the most impressive defender.

Referee Uchil had to warn Cajetan of Asbestos for dangerous play. Manickam and Shantaram impressed Wimco's attack, while Cajetan stole honours in defence. D'Silva in goal was magnificent.

For the first quarter the Oilmen pounded away at gaining the lead, but the Wimco goalie saved his side. Then a head long collision between Middlecoat and Manickam saw the departure of the former for treatment. He had a gash on his head.

Middlecoat's departure in the fifteenth minute saw the Wimco's centre forward Manickam register the sides first goal from an apparently off side position. But in just getting his feet to the ball Manickam was brought down by custodian Santiago and left the field injured, but he returned after medical attention.

A good piece of spade work by

Martin D'Sa thirteen minutes later resulted in the goalmouth melee due to poor collecting of the ball by D'Silva. Wimco's custodian and the ball landed near Michael's feet, for him to push it into an untenanted net.

The Shell side was complete in the second half with Middlecoat's return. Right away from the kick off Maxie took a flying kick from about fifteen yards outside goal, but D'Silva saved at the expense of a corner.

Wimco too missed a chance but in the tenth minute a long cross pass from the right was sent in by left outer Joseph. Shell retaliated and Maxie got through beating Cajetan, the right back and with only the custodian he failed to score, D'Silva effecting a grand save.

The teams were:—
WIMCO: D'Silva; Cajetan, Laljee; Raju, Gangadhar, Roberts; Santaram, Gaware, Manickam, Sakharan, Joseph.
BARMAR-SHELL: Santiago; St. Anne D'Souza, Angelo; Vaidya, Middlecoat, Pinto; Michael, Rego, Maxie, Lobo, M. D'Sa.
Referee: N. K. Uchil.

BRAZIL LEADS vs THE PHILIPPINES

PARIS, May 12 (PTI-Reuters). The Philippines lost the first match against Brazil in their second round European Zone Davis Cup tie here today.

Armando Viera, of Brazil beat Raymond Deygo, of the Philippines by 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Aryans had no difficulty in beating George Telegraphs by 3 goals to 1. Their inside-right H. Banerjee scored 2 of the 3 goals for his side. In the other match Police, who created a mild sensation by sharing points with Mohan Bagan last week, went down to Sporting Union, after a stiff fight, by a solitary first half goal.

Kripalani Turns Down Speculation

RESIGNATION NOT YET FINALLY DECIDED

BOMBAY, Saturday. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, former leader of the Democratic Front, said here today that it was all speculation going on in the Press about his resigning from the Congress and that he had not yet finally decided about it. "I have not yet decided, till I post my resignation to the Congress President and announce it in the Press," he added.

"I am still considering whether to remain in the Congress or not and the final decision will only be taken at the Patna Conference which I have convened in the first week of June," he stated.

Acharya Kripalani, who arrived here yesterday en route to Madras told U.P.I. in an exclusive interview this morning, that he had no grievance against the Congress organisation as such and that he was in full agreement with the fundamental principles of the Congress but "the moving away from moorings, the undemocratic conduct of the dominant group in the Congress by methods which they themselves admit are corrupt and the increasing tempo of corruption has set me thinking whether it is worthwhile to remain in such an organisation".

Asked if he decided to quit the Congress and form a new party, whether he would form an alliance with any of the Leftist parties in the country, for the purposes of general elections, he replied: "If I form a new party it will not be for fighting the elections but to put life into the country".

It was therefore, premature, he stated, to talk of alliance with any party in the country.

P.T.I. adds:—The correspondence between himself and the Congress President on the propriety of forming a separate front within the Congress last year would be released from Delhi tomorrow, Mr. Kripalani said.

Mr. Kripalani indicated, however, that on his part he had kept the door open for negotiations. He, however, firmly believed that all those who had disagreed with the Congress and formed Provincial parties, would ultimately join hands with him. He mentioned in this connection Mr. T. Prakasam's party in Madras and Mr. C. C. Ghosh's Krishak Praja Party in West Bengal.

KIDWAI
Referring to some of his adherents who happen to occupy ministerial positions in the Central or State Governments, Mr. Kripalani said they would resign. In the case of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, for instance, his resignation was before the Prime Minister, but it had not been accepted on the ground that the present Cabinet was an all party one. He, however, believed that such of them as could not be relieved would continue to work.

KRIPALANI COMMENTS SOCIALIST PLAN

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani commented today the Socialist Party's decision to launch a week's drive for the constructive programme.

He hoped that the work so begun would be carried on not merely as a demonstration but as a day-to-day activity both for the workers and the villagers.

In the course of a statement, Acharya Kripalani said: "I wish my friends of the Socialist Party had included in their programme Christianity and the production of yarn. Today our handloom industry is suffering from a practical famine of yarn and thousands of weavers throughout India have lost their work and their families are starving. We are always warned against relying upon mills for the supply of our cloth and yarn."

Andhra 'Dissidents' Quit Congress

MADRAS, May 12 (PTI): Thirty-eight "dissident" members of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee have tendered their resignations.

The resignation of Mr. T. Prakasam has not yet been received by the APCC office and that of Mr. N. G. Ramana is being considered by the Congress President.

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, President of the APCC told PTI today the resignations would be considered by the Working Committee of the APCC at its meeting at Vijayawada on May 21.

RESTRICTIONS ON CALCUTTA BANK

No Fresh Deposits To Be Accepted

CALCUTTA, May 12 (PTI).

A Reserve Bank of India Press Note issued today states: "The Calcutta National Bank Ltd., having repeatedly defaulted in the maintenance of the statutory balances with the Reserve Bank of India as required by Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, has been prohibited by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 42 (3A) of the said Act, from receiving fresh deposits with effect from Monday the 14th May, 1951".

Biggest Nuclear Fission Blast

ATOMIC TESTS AT ENIWETOK

WASHINGTON, May 12, (PTI-Reuters). The United States Atomic Energy Commission announced last night that a test programme was under way at the Eniwetok proving grounds in the Mid-Pacific.

A spokesman for the Commission made the statement in answer to questions.

But there was some uncertainty the tests were still proceeding or had been concluded.

Congressmen, who were due to witness the concluding tests had indicated before leaving Washington that they expected the final explosion to have taken place by this time.

The expectation here was that the last explosion of the present series would be the biggest nuclear fission blast yet set off.

U.S. Airforce To Be Stationed In France

PARIS, May 12, (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Jules Moch French Minister of Defence, told the National Assembly tonight that American Air Force aircraft would be stationed in France in due course.

BURMESE TOWN FALLS

RANGOON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): A strong Communist force entered and occupied the town of Laukkaung, a Government stronghold, 26 miles south of Tavoy in the area bordering Thailand, it was reported here today.

Rent Control Act Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday: Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied, with effect from April 30 last, to the Dharwar and Bandra Municipal areas, in Surat district, in respect of premises let for residential purposes.

With effect from the same date, this part of the Act has also been applied to the villages of Kathor, Bardoli and Madhi in respect of premises let for residence, business, trade or storage and to the villages of Kanara and Wategam in respect of premises let for residential purposes. All the five villages are in Surat District.

INDIAN REDS' PLAN IN 'PRAVDA'

MOSCOW, May 12, (PTI-Reuters). The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda", today devoted a whole page—and quarter of its total space—to the draft programme of the Indian Communist Party, which is republished from the Calcutta newspaper, "Sangham" of April 21.

Marxism For The Blind

MOSCOW, May 12, (PTI-Reuters). The Soviet Union Ministry of Education announced today that the world's first Braille edition of the classics of Marxism and Leninism would be issued this year.

The ministry said Marx's "Capital" and Lenin's "Development of Capitalism in Russia" would be published for blind people.

Praja Parishad To Contest Kashmir Elections

JAMMU, May 12 (PTI): The Praja Parishad will contest the coming elections to the proposed Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State.

SINGAPORE DENIES IT

No Export Of Jute Bags To Prohibited Area

SINGAPORE, May 11 (PTI): A Singapore Government spokesman stated today that the Government of India had been repeatedly given assurances that Malaya was taking steps to ensure that no jute bags were sent from this country to any destinations which were not approved. Hongkong and South Africa were the destinations which were not approved. The spokesman affirmed that the export of jute or gunny bags to Hongkong was strictly prohibited by the Malayan Governments.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION

Mr. V. V. Sohoni Elected President Of Asian Region

NEW DELHI, May 12. The Indian Delegation to the first Congress of the World Meteorological Organisation, consisting of Mr. V. V. Sohoni, Director-General of Observatories in India, and Mr. S. Banu, Deputy Director-General, returned to Delhi from Paris this week.

The Congress established six regional associations covering the whole world, namely Asia, Africa, South America, North and Central America, South-West Pacific and Europe. Mr. Sohoni (India) was elected president of the Asian region and Mr. Suhovkin of the U.S.S.R. its vice-president.

Yarn-Smugglers Arrested

JALALPUR, May 12 (B.S.): Four Nagar-bonded Mowin travellers were arrested at Pishinari Madhia, near Jalalpur, for smuggling yarn.

Police seized 125 bundles of smuggled yarn that was being carried in beddings and trunks.

Refugees On Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, May 12 (PTI): About 25 refugees have been on hunger-strike since Thursday last in front of the residence of the Rehabilitation officer at Gupthipara, in Hooghly District. It was learnt from official sources here today.

The hunger-strikers are demanding free distribution of food.

Stop Press

REDAKEY RESIGNS
STRASBOURG, May 12, (PTI-Reuters): Former French Prime Minister Georges Bidault today announced his resignation as Chairman of the European Assembly's big committee—the General Affairs Committee.

LANDSLIDE THREAT

GENEVA, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): A landslide in the Bernese Overland where thousands of tons of earth have blocked the river Rhine continues to cause anxiety, local authorities said tonight.

The slow moving mass has cut water traffic, is blocking a bridge and has moved a saw mill fifty yards. The mill is still working. The landslide has been on the move for four days. For several miles and melting snow set it in motion.

DEMOCRATS' CHARGE AGAINST INDIA

WASHINGTON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Representative E. E. Cox (Democrat, Georgia) today accused India of playing Russia against the United States in an effort to "blackmail" Congress into a free gift of two million tons of grain.

Walker Cup Golf

BIRKDALE, England, May 11 (UPA): The United States got off to a winning start in defence of the Walker Cup Friday when it picked up three points out of a possible four in winning two of four foursome matches and halving the other two.

Captain Willie Turnesa and Sam Ursetta, United States amateur king, defeated Jim Bruen and John Morgan, five and four, while Dick Chapman and Bob Knowles beat Alex Kyle and Ian Caldwell one up.

Chapman and Bill Campbell won their singles matches. That gave the United States five out of a possible ten points and even in the event of a tie, the United States retains the cup.

ROMAN WAY WINS GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

KEMPTON PARK, (England), May 12, (PTI-Reuters): Mrs. John Bryce's Roman Way won the Great Jubilee Handicap run over 10 furlongs here this afternoon.

Mr. James Rank's Hyperbore, winner of the second and Sir Victor Sassoon's Misty Light was third.

Eleven ran.

NEPAL LEADERS MEET NEHRU AGAIN

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): Mr. D. R. Regmi, leader of the Nepal Nationalist Congress, met Prime Minister Nehru today and had talks with him for 45 minutes.

Later Mr. Nehru met Mr. S. P. Koirala and Gen. Subarna for the third time during the current parties. The talks lasted an hour.

It is understood that a joint conference of the Rana group and Congress group Ministers is likely to be held tomorrow. A proposal to set up some sort of an Advisory Committee wherein all the elements in the national life of Nepal would be represented to advise and guide the Nepal Cabinet is being discussed among the parties.

200 SOVIET 'SUBS' ON HAINAN

TAIPEH (Formosa), May 12 (PTI-Reuters): The official newspaper of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Party, "The Central Daily News", claimed today that 200 Russian submarines were now based on Hainan Island, Communist military base south west of Hong Kong. While most Russian submarines in Far Eastern waters were said to be based on Tsingtau, on the North China coast, having been transferred from the Russian Siberian port of Vladivostok, the submarines, now reported at Hainan, were believed to have made their way round from the Pacific.

German Consul-General In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. F. V. Meisner, the first Consul-General for the Federal Republic of Germany since the war ended, arrived here today by the P. & O. liner R.M.S. "Saxonia" from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Meisner, who was a member of the first trade delegation to India which visited the country last year, will shortly have his office in Bombay. Interviewed on board the ship, the Consul-General said that with the opening of his office here, he hoped that the trade prospects between India and his country would be brighter.

Mr. Meisner politely declined to answer any controversial questions of policy of his country.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly costs Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kallur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

N.W.F.P. Is A Prison House

AWAMI LEAGUE LEADER'S CHARGE

LAHORE, May 12 (PTI): Khan Saifullah Khan, former President of the Frontier Muslim League and now a prominent leader of the Jinnah Awami Muslim League, declared here that the N.W.F.P. was a "prison house."

"It is a rule of a tyrant who shuns criticism and adopts every unfair and unscrupulous method to crush his critics," he said in an interview.

The Frontier Chief Minister, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, he alleged, had raised the bogey of Red Shirts and imposed restrictions on the "founders" of Pakistan like the Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif and the Pir Sahib of Zakori.

Khan Muslim Jan Khan said eighty per cent of the pre-partition Muslim Leaguers were out of the League now and those who differed with his politics were either dubbed traitors or involved in cases under the frontier crimes regulations.

He added that the elections were the last hope of the Pathans. For the elections to be free and fair, Sec. 92-A should be promulgated and the present caretaker Ministry led by Mr. Qayyum Khan removed.

Mohammad Sharif, General Secretary, Punjab (P) Kisan Committee, was arrested at Lyallpur on Thursday under the Punjab (P) Public Safety Act during the course of a general round-up of Communist and other leftist workers it was learnt here today.

The Lahore branch of the Progressive Writers Association at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the countrywide arrests of prominent writers and leaders of peasants under the "time-dishonoured" Public Safety legislation.

The Lahore police today searched the headquarters here of the newly-formed Azad Pakistan Party, which has a leftist programme.

The search, which lasted a short while, did not yield any "objectionable material," it was reported.

Blow Falls Heavy On Sind Hari Party

KARACHI, May 12 (UPI): A nationwide round-up of Communists has been launched with 13 arrests in Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Shahdadkot, Lahore and the federal capital.

Three arrests were made in Karachi, seven in Lahore and the rest in Sind.

Practically half of the members of the Sind Hari Party working committee are behind bars.

A number of other arrests under the Sind Safety Act is likely to follow.

Pir Ishaq Bux, ex-Premier of Sind and convener of the Sind Jinnah-Awami Muslim League, in a press statement today expressed grave concern over the arrest of several top-ranking Hari leaders, including Mr. Hyder Bakhs Patel in Sind.

He felt that these arrests, particularly when the provincial legislative elections were not far away, were "undemocratic," and said that "this repression will be opposed by all constitutional methods."

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI): The Economic Co-operation Administration authorized five Far Eastern countries to spend \$1,481,000 for recovery of goods with the bulk of funds going to the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa.

SELECTING EAST PUNJAB MINISTERS

Congress Assembly Party's Plea

AMBALA, May 12 (PTI): The Punjab Assembly Congress Party, which met here this evening to implement the top-man panel formula of the Central Parliamentary Board, passed a resolution by 38 votes to 24 requesting the Board to "so change its directive as to let the Leader of the Party select colleagues of his Cabinet with a view to evolve unity in the Congress ranks in the Punjab."

Five members, including Chaudhri Krishan Gopal Dutt (Independent), remained neutral while another was absent.

Morarji Visits Bombay Hospital



Shri Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister of Bombay, paid a visit to the Bombay Hospital on Friday. Photo shows Shri Morarji Desai with Shri R. D. Birla, Chairman of the Hospital Trust.

Anti-Communist Front In Asia

THREE-POWER HIGH-LEVEL TALKS IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, May 12 (PTI-Reuters).

TOP level American, French and British military chiefs will meet in Singapore next week for talks which are expected to have an important bearing on the fight against Communism in Asia, it was authoritatively learned here tonight.

Australian and New Zealand observers will attend.

British Foreign Office officials in Singapore were silent on the subject tonight and there has been no announcement yet about the arrival here on Tuesday of Vice-Admiral Arthur Dewey Struble, Commander-in-Chief of the United States First Fleet.

It had already been announced that Gen. De Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, is arriving tomorrow for a "brief stay" as the guest of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-east Asia.

Group Captain Ian McLachlan, Air Commodore, Operations, Royal Australian Air Force, who flew there a few days ago, will be the Australian observer at the talks.

New Zealand is being represented by a Major-General.

The Commander-in-Chief of Britain's fighting forces in the Far East, Admiral Sir Guy Russell, Gen. Sir John Harding, Air Marshal Sir Frances Pegarty will be present at the talks, which are expected to last three or four days.

BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 12 (PTI-Reuters).

Terrorists killed a British soldier and wounded three others today. Four guerrillas were killed. The casualties occurred in three separate engagements with fifty guerrillas in the Kajang area of Belangor State.

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After the adoption of the resolution all the members of the Bhargava Group withdrew their nominations and left the meeting.

The meeting, however, continued and ten members of the Sachar-Kalron Group were elected for the Panel of Ministership.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao told pressmen after the meeting that he had informed the members that the Central Parliamentary Board had finally decided not to reconsider its previous decision about the ten-man formula even though the Punjab Congress Assembly Party had decided to request for it.

No Untoward Incident

CITY NORMAL; 33 PERSONS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the last 30 hours no untoward incident was reported from any part of the city, states a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity at midnight. 33 persons were arrested on Saturday in the general round-up. Five of them were arrested for carrying lethal weapons.

The city, including the affected areas, is normal.

Thirty persons arrested by the various police stations in Greater Bombay yesterday in connection with the riots were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. Some of them were remanded into custody while the others were released on bail.

CURFEW AREA

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has extended Curfew for three days, from today, between 7-30 p.m. to 5-30 a.m. in the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of (A) on the north of 5th Lane Kamati-pura, on the west by Sukhlaji Street, Grant Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane on the south by Sandhurst Road and on the east by Duncan Road and (B) on the north by Nalgaum Cross Road (from Dadar Railway foot-bridge), Katrak Road, Wadala Road and Wadala Station Road up to Wadala Railway Station, on the east by along the Railway line from Wadala Railway Station up to its junction with Jakeria Bunder Road, on the south by Hindmata Lane from its junction with Railway fencing of the GIP Railway below Arthur Road Bridge, Kalachowki Road, Sewri Road up to its junction with Jakeria Bunder Road and on the west by along the GIP Railway line from Chinchkopli Railway Station to Dadar Railway Station.

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LLOYDS BANK DACOITY SUSPECT IN ALLAHABAD?

CINEMA MANAGER ARRESTED; HAUL OF LOOTED NOTES ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with a number of house searches and the arrest of two men by the Delhi police in connection with the Lloyds Bank Dacoity in Bombay on April 20, the Allahabad police this morning raided the residence of a young man described to be a cinema manager and are reported to have recovered some amount, said to be part of the looted money.

1951's MOST GLAMOROUS MOTHER

HOLLYWOOD, May 12 (UPI): Lana Turner, who is the mother of an eight-year-old daughter, was named "1951's most glamorous mother" today because she is a "perfect example of streamlined motherhood."

The local town Businessmen's Association said the actress is the ideal American mother—the "epitome of youth, beauty and glamour."

HEAT WAVE KILLS THREE

CALCUTTA, May 12 (UPI): At least three people have died of sunstroke and scores have been treated by doctors. A tiger cub and 12 birds died of heat exhaustion in the zoo.

This metropolis of 4,500,000 is like a 'dead city'. Normally teeming streets are almost deserted. Business has been suspended for the week-end. In some spots, in Central and Northeast India, it is even hotter—112 degrees. Streams are drying up.

U.N. ATTACK BEHIND RED SMOKE-SCREEN

Communist Planes Beaten Back To Manchuria

TOKYO, May 12 (PTI-Reuters).

UNITED Nations artillery and planes struck today at Communist reinforcements flowing in their thousands behind a smoke-screen into a "massing" area in Korea. Apparently they were preparing a new attack.

On the eastern front South Korean units began to feel the pressure of the massing Communist forces. An engagement developed in the vicinity of Yangtang on the eastern coast.

The Chinese had tried to hide their movements by blanketing 35 miles of the east central front with a heavy smoke-screen. A smaller screen enveloped the Communist lines north-west of Seoul, south Korean capital threatened by massed Chinese battle formations in the first phase of their spring offensive (which ended last week).

An Eighth Army Communique issued today said there was no indication that the "massive gathering of enemy forces" meant an immediate threat. United Nations forces had lost no ground during the day.

AIR COMBAT

The Fifth Air Force today reported that 12 Sabre jets had met 16 Russian-built 'MIG-15's in aerial combat 30 miles south-east of Sinuiju.

Damage to one 'MIG' was claimed before the Communist fighters retreated into Manchuria.

According to our Allahabad Correspondent, the search of the residence of the cinema manager was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Jagan Prasad, City Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Suraj Bhan, Station Officer, Allahabad Kotwall and the Superintendent of C.I.D. at about 11 a.m. The cinema manager was taken into custody. The haul of notes recovered from his house was bound exactly as generally done by banks.

The police are alleged to have also recovered some amount said to be a part of the money from some other place, and seized some letters showing certain incriminating correspondence. It is believed that the dacoity was a well planned affair in which five to seven persons were involved. The arrested young man will be brought to Bombay in a day or two.

Delhi Suspects For Bombay

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): The two men, Anokha and Haria, who were arrested on Thursday night in connection with the sensational dacoity in Lloyds Bank in Bombay, were taken to Bombay this morning by the Frontier Mail.

The Superintendent of Police who accompanied the police party from Bombay will leave by air in the afternoon and continue further interrogation of the arrested persons there.

21-DAY FASTING FOR SAVING FOOD FOR BIHAR

SURAT, May 12 (PTI): Vansinh Chakravarti, a teacher of Surat, has decided to fast for 21 days beginning from May 16, so that he can save some food for Bihar.

He will take lime juice and water during the fast. The Surat Primary Teachers' Association had appeal to teachers to forego a week's rations to help Bihar's destitutes.

British Offer To Malaya

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS RUBBER

SINGAPORE, May 12 (UPI-APP): Governments of the Federation of Malaya have announced today that the British Government has agreed to take over at fair prices all rubber which cannot be exported to Communist countries from Malaya because of destination control imposed on April 9.

'Deadline' Rubber To Red China

SINGAPORE, May 12 (UPI): The freighter, Nancy Miller, beat the deadline here today and sailed for Communist China with 3,700 tons of rubber.

GROMYKO WANTS NO 'SPLIT' AGENDA

PARIS, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): The Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers met here again today in an effort to work out an agenda for a Foreign Ministers' Conference, but made no progress in their meeting—the fifth in the series.

M. Gromyko was reported to have insisted that at least one of the Soviet delegation's important items should be included in the agenda. He is understood to have complained that acceptance of the Western 'split' agenda would mean that there was no agreement on either side on two important issues—armaments and German demilitarisation.

DARING HOLD-UP IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 12 (UPI): In a daring hold-up by six armed men at a distance of about six miles from the city, one man lost his life and 800 rupees were looted. The victims of the hold-up were three peasants who were returning from the city after selling their grains. One of the dacoits was injured by a lathi blow from the peasants, but he succeeded in slipping away with his friends.

The man who was killed by the pistol shot fired by the gangsters was one of the three peasants who had the money in his possession.

Searching A 'Red' Prisoner



Members of a U.S. Infantry unit, seen searching a Communist prisoner, captured in recent heavy fighting in Korea.

"Fadaiyan Islam" Out To Liberate Iran

UNDERGROUND LEADER SAYS HE IS GREATER THAN STALIN

TEHRAN, May 12 (UPI).

SEYED MOJTABA NAWAB SAFAVI, leader of "Fadaiyan Islam" the powerful organization responsible for the death of Prime Minister Ali Razmara said today that there were still others "who must be pushed down the incline to hell," writes Yousuf Mazandi, U.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

Safavi said he could wield greater influence over the Iranian Communists than Josef Stalin.

I sat on the floor of a mud hut in the outskirts of Teheran and listened for three hours, while this 27-year-old devotee of Islam denounced Razmara as a "traitor serving the British, the Russians and the Americans." It was two ounces of gun powder which forced patriotism out of our Chamber of Deputies.

SECRET MEETING

My secret meeting with Safavi was arranged by one of his followers by telephone. I was a driven in a black automobile to a remote district of Southern Teheran. The drive lasted 45 minutes. During that time, I was asked to keep my eyes fixed to the floor. I was unable to identify our final destination. After leaving the car we walked for 35 minutes, through winding alleys between low-roofed mud huts jostling among silent women and many donkeys. At a yellow door, my escort gave a secret knock. A figure in a black cloak and a red fez opened the door slightly and scrutinized us.

There was an exchange of secret passwords. Then I was bidden to enter after removing my shoes to meet a slight, blue-gowned smiling young man with a wispy beard and a moustache and a gleam in his eyes.

"This is the first time I have spoken to any foreign correspondent," he said. "I want to tell you that the world power of Islam is far greater than some believe. No one believed our most precious possession—oil—would be returned to us, but the will and sacrifice of our brother, Khashi Tahmassebi brought this about."

His voice rose as he launched into a tirade against his rival leader, Hassem Kashani, whom he accused of betraying Islam.

I know they have incited the police to arrest me, but they will not be able to do it. There are 5,000 people who would immediately give their lives at my command. I have hundreds or thousands of followers. Fadaiyan Islam means those devoted and ready to be sacrificed for Islam."

I asked, "Has Your Eminence other persons on your list?" He cut in quickly. "There are quite a few who must be pushed down the incline to hell. Anyone opposed to our ideals will be exterminated. We may act soon against some."

I asked Safavi whether he had per-

sonally instructed his followers to kill Razmara.

"Yes, but they themselves had the will from their own holy goal."

The interview ended after midnight. Before I left Safavi asked: "What is it that you are wearing around your neck? A necktie. That is a corrupt practice copied from the imperialists. Why do you want a rope around your neck? It is still too soon."

I quickly donned my shoes and left.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION

TEHRAN, May 11 (UPI): About 15,000 members of the Iranian Association of Peace partisans today staged an anti-American demonstration in Teheran. Demonstrators carried banners with anti-American slogans, such as "drive American war-mongers out of Korea". The procession marched through streets without incidents.

Collectors and other officers have been instructed accordingly.

VIENNA, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): A British military court today sentenced to six months' imprisonment the last of a group arrested with the former British officer, Neville Napier. The man, Alexander Ouschanek, was found guilty of selling information about British units to an agent of Czech Intelligence.

TEL AVIV, May 12 (PTI-Reuters).

AN official Israeli statement said today that Syria had requested a postponement of the signing of a Cease-Fire agreement presented informally at the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission today.

The statement said: "The Syrians after being on the point of signing finally requested a postponement to await the outcome of talks scheduled for today between Col. Bennet de Ridder, United Nations acting Chief of Staff, and the Syrian Defence Minister, Col. Fawzi Selo."

An Israeli Army spokesman said the informal meetings ended this morning.

A draft three-point agreement was prepared in a series of meetings yesterday, he added which provided for: A. Acceptance of the Security Council's Cease-fire resolution of May 8;

B. Keeping the demilitarised

117 CRORES IN ARREARS

Deshmukh Urges Speeding Up Tax Collection

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): Measures to launch a special campaign for the clearance of income-tax arrears were considered at a three-day conference of commissioners of income-tax, which began here today.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, minister of state for finance, was in the chair.

The arrears of income-tax up to September 30, 1950 totalled rupees 117 crores, of which 23 crores are regarded as being capable of immediate realisation.

The Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, addressing the conference, expressed the hope that practical steps would be suggested by the conference which would result in a large reduction of arrears within the next six months.

The conference was attended by commissioners of income-tax from all states, Mr. S. Varadachariar, Chairman of the Income-tax Investigation Commission, Mr. A. V. Vignarajah Shastri and Mr. Govindan Nair, members of the Commission. Mr. Pyare Lal Uppal, member, income-tax central board of revenue, and senior officials of the Finance Ministry.

DR. LOHIA'S PLAN FOR MORE PRODUCTION

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Socialist leader, said today that a change in the existing property relationship in the countryside alone could solve India's food problem and provide the incentive to agriculturists to produce more.

The change Dr. Lohia envisaged was: Abolition of zamindari, redistribution of land with thirty acres as maximum for one agricultural family, bringing under cultivation new land with the aid of a land army, clothed, fed and managed by the State and improvement of land already under cultivation through voluntary labour on the basis of one-hour's service by every adult to the country.

Dr. Lohia was addressing a public meeting in connection with the Socialist party's "Janvani Divas", people's voice day, to be observed in Delhi on June 3.

MADRAS TO SPEED UP ELECTORAL ROLLS

MADRAS, May 12 (UPI): In accordance with the Government of India's suggestion, the Madras Government has ordered that the electoral rolls for the legislative council constituencies should be prepared immediately and brought up-to-date up to April 1, 1951, the qualifying date.

Collectors and other officers have been instructed accordingly.

VIENNA, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): A British military court today sentenced to six months' imprisonment the last of a group arrested with the former British officer, Neville Napier. The man, Alexander Ouschanek, was found guilty of selling information about British units to an agent of Czech Intelligence.

Syria Postpones Signing Cease-Fire Agreement

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LEBANESE-SYRIAN TALKS
DAMASCUS, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): The Lebanese Premier, Hussein Bueini, and members of his Government arrived here today from Beirut to resume talks with the Syrian Government on an economic agreement.

What Stopped Russia Stepping In Korea

MARSHALL ON DECISION NOT TO USE JAP TROOPS THERE

DEFENCE Secretary George Marshall disclosed today the military fears that the Communists were setting the stage for Russian intervention by charging that Japanese troops were fighting in Korea, writes Raymond Lehr, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Marshall also told the Senate Committee investigating General MacArthur's dismissal that there has been a "continuous buildup" of Russian power both in Europe and in the Far East.

Republican Senator Harry Cain asked him why the United States was afraid of Russian attack in the Far East but not in Western Europe.

IN WESTERN EUROPE

As for Western Europe, Marshall replied, the Government's view is "that we can never tell at what moment reaction might come." He said there has been a "continuous" Soviet buildup in Europe—"not necessarily in strength" but "in arrangements, specifically in the satellite states."

Marshall referred to the "disposition of Soviet troops in Western Europe" and then spoke of "Soviet increases in strength in the Far East."

Cain asked, "What are your fundamental reasons for assuming that aggression will not take place in Western Europe until we are better prepared to meet it, while seemingly you believe that Russia will enter the Korean conflict if we bomb and destroy military installations possessed by the Red Chinese?"

Marshall: "In regard to Western Europe, first, I go on the basis that Russia may step into aggression at any moment. Also that that is no argument that we do not do our best to prepare for it even though it may take two or three years."

Marshall continued: "In other words, we don't sit impotent and say that Russia can act at any time and, therefore, we do nothing."

CHINA LET DOWN

Turning to the Far East, he said Russia has a "valuable ally in China. That you might say is a Russian protectorate in a sense, but one who is paying a great bill of human lives and other things in order to fulfill this role." Marshall cited the Chinese—Russia mutual aid treaty against Japan and the allies of Japan.

In view of that treaty, he said, it appears that Russia has failed to support China in the Korean war, "we have a very special situation because it affects every other satellite of the Soviet Government."

Marshall said, "They get their example from that and to use a common expression from this country that they have been sold down the river after the great sacrifice of life." Hence, he said, it seemed to him and his advisers that Russia was "in a very difficult position itself as to what it does in relation to the failure up to the present time of the Chinese Communist forces to drive us out of Korea."

Cain said he interpreted the treaty to be directed at an "imperialistic Japan in future."

Citing the Chinese-Russian defence pact aimed at Japan and her allies, Marshall noted the Communists had "alleged several times that we had introduced Japanese into Korea. We felt that that was for the very purpose of setting the stage for the very actions that we have been considering."

Marshall had nothing to say about the Chinese-Russian pact had disclosed the decision not to use any Japanese "whenever" in Korea.

MacArthur Did Not Recommend It!

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPA): Gen. MacArthur "studied the potentiality" of atomic weapons after the Chinese Communists entered the Korean war, his chief aide said today but "never actually recommended the employment" of the Major General's Court Whitney atomic bomb, writes E. D. Quigg, UPA Staff correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPA): Marshall disclosed today the military fears that the Communists were setting the stage for Russian intervention by charging that Japanese troops were fighting in Korea, writes Raymond Lehr, UPA Staff Correspondent.

A-Bomb Was Used To Shock Japan Into Surrender

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPA): General George Marshall said on Friday the atom bomb was used to "shock" Japan into surrender after its position became hopeless.

Marshall told the Senate Investigating Committee "Japan's position became hopeless before J-Day but that shock action was to precipitate a surrender."

He said an invasion of the island was considered but later discarded in favour of the atomic bomb.

Marshall said the decision to take this drastic action followed "failure of the terrific destruction in Tokyo to produce any definite results."

ITALIAN PLEADS IGNORANCE

Gold Smuggling Case

BOMBAY, Saturday

An Italian businessman, Giacomo Cohen, who was arrested by the Bombay Police a couple of days ago for alleged attempt to smuggle gold worth Rs. 2,00,000 into India said before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday that he did not know that bringing gold into India was an offence.

Admitting that the gold belonged to him, he said that he was unaware that he would be liable for arrest if he brought it into India.

Cohen told the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he knew only Italian. He did not know any other language. At the airport, he said, the Customs authorities added the words "gold and bullion" in his declaration form when he said he did not possess any dollars.

He was on his way to Israel and was going to settle down there to do business. He came to India to establish business contacts. The gold was all the wealth he had, he said.

The case has been adjourned to May 17.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho A. Rahmatullah and Triloka appeared for the accused and Mr. Vakil Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Punjab American L.S.S. Cotton

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India had by a Notification published in the "Gazette of India" dated the 21st April, 1951, directed all holders of "Punjab American L.S.S." kapas to get such kapas ginned before the 15th May, 1951. In order to obviate any hardship that may be caused to the grower by the very limited time specified in the above Notification for getting his kapas ginned, the Textile Commissioner has now decided to extend the said date to the 31st May, 1951. Accordingly, all holders of "Punjab American L.S.S." kapas should take note that they should get such kapas ginned on or before the 31st May, 1951.

Egyptian Consul-General's Protest

FRANKFURT, May 12 (UPI-APF): The Egyptian Consul-General here has protested to the burgomaster of town against posters advertising a cabaret which proclaims that the cabaret's star dancing girl is the "favourite of King Farouk." The girl's name is Dawlat Soldana.

Tobacco Shops Gunned

QUILON, May 12 (PTI): Thirteen shops, some of them tobacco-stocked, in the public market area at Kayankulam on the coast were completely gutted by fire on Thursday night, according to a report received here.

U. N. SANCTIONS AGAINST CHINA

Opposition From India Expected

LAKE SUCCESS, May 12. (PTI-Reuters): The United Nations General Assembly is expected next week to impose an embargo on the export of strategic materials to Communist China.

The twelve-nation Sanctions Committee will meet on Monday to give final approval to an American plan for imposing a ban on arms, ammunition, oil and materials used in arms production.

The General Assembly's Political Committee is expected to meet on Wednesday to open a full dress debate on the proposal.

Opposition from the Soviet group and possibly from India and Indonesia is, in the view of diplomats here likely to be strong.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST CHINA

Australian And British Move Expected

CANBERRA, May 12. (UPA): Australia and Britain are expected to make simultaneous announcements of economic sanctions against Communist China and restrictions on exports to Hong Kong, informed sources said today.

Australia's trade with Red China and Hong Kong is not extensive but application of sanctions probably will restrict exports of aircraft parts, engines, oil batteries and chemicals.

The decision that Britain and Australia will issue a simultaneous announcement of trade restrictions with China was disclosed unofficially after a cabinet meeting in which the China Korea situation was discussed thoroughly, informants said.

India And Red China

LONDON, May 12 (UPA): Diplomatic quarters said today that other Commonwealth nations were expected to join Britain soon in announcing their support of American proposals in the United Nations for economic sanctions against Communist China.

They said that only India among the Commonwealth partners was likely to hesitate to realign her policy of steering a middle course in the Far East.

236 Jap War Criminals On Parole

TOKYO, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Two hundred and thirty-six Japanese war criminals have been granted release from prison to serve the remainder of their sentences on parole. Allied occupation authorities announced here today.

Malayan Rubber For Red China

SINGAPORE, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): The British ship "Nancy Moller" (2,242 tons) with a cargo of Malayan rubber for Communist China sailed for Hong Kong today.

A Government official said the cargo was allowed under a previous "system before the British Government requested the banning of rubber shipments to China."

"Invite Chiang To U. S."

WASHINGTON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Democratic Senator Warren Magnuson said here that he would propose that Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese Nationalist leader, be invited to address a joint session of the Congress.

The Senator said he would make the suggestion in a report to the Senate on his recent trip to Asia.

Senator Magnuson said that when he was in Formosa, he got the impression from Chiang that he would welcome an invitation to come to the United States.

Indonesia And Red China

JAKARTA, May 12 (UPA): State ministers and economic experts conferred today on United States economic sanctions against Red China officially described as creating a "complicated problem" for Indonesia.

U. S. Ire Against Indonesia

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPA): The Scripps-Howard newspapers today editorially called for an end to United States assistance to Indonesia in view of the announcement that Indonesia plans to "sell the Communists all the rubber they want."

The editorial quoted the Indonesian Foreign Minister as saying that "his country would 'sell to the devil' if that would serve Indonesian interests."

U. S. To Train Chiang's Officials

TAIPEH (Formosa), May 12 (PTI-Reuters): An official of the Chinese Nationalist Defence Ministry said here today that "some Nationalist officers would go to the United States for training before very long."

Local Self-Government As Basis Of Democracy

"POWER MUST COME FROM THE BOTTOM," URGES S. K. PATIL

BOMBAY, Saturday. MR. S. K. PATIL was felicitated, on his being elected Mayor of Bombay for the third consecutive term at the Taj Mahal Hotel today.

Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet including Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher, Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Dattabhai Patel, His Grace Dr. Valerian Gracias, the Archbishop of Bombay, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the High Court and leading Corporators were present on the occasion.

Bala Sahab Kher paying tributes to Mr. Patil said that the relations between the Government and the Municipality had always been cordial and harmonious, and the credit for this happy state of affairs went to a great extent, to the present Mayor, Bombay, he said, had developed a high degree of civic sense and this was reflected in the spirit of comradeship that existed among the different communities. He asserted that though at present there was some "trouble" in the city, he could definitely say that it had no communal tinge. It should be the wish and the dream of every citizen, he concluded, to see that Bombay was not only the 'Urbs Prima' in India, but that it also was "the most beautiful, the most clean and the best-run city" in the world.

Mayor S. K. Patil in reply said that the Congress Party in the Corporation had never used its

strength either to interfere in the efficient working of the administrative machinery or for encouraging unfair practices. Secondly the Party had always endeavoured to uphold the highest traditions of the House, which was "the premier civic body" in the country.

He appealed to the Government to consider the "whole question of local self-government de novo", as he believed that if democracy was to succeed anywhere in the world—and India with its 340 millions was the greatest democracy—local self-government institutions needed to be strengthened. "Power should come from the bottom," he urged.

He hastened to add, however, that this question could be taken on hand when the top-priority problems facing the nation today had been solved. He thanked the Government for "doing all that is possible to do for the Corporation. This helpful, almost partial attitude" towards the Municipality was the secret of the happy relations between the two during the past 14 years.

He appealed to the citizens to make Bombay a clean city as the Corporation or the Government could do little in the matter without their co-operation. He complimented the citizens for the "healthy civic life" in spite of the divergence of its people, language and custom.

Mr. Dattabhai Patel proposed a vote of thanks.

NO AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA

All Surplus Is Sold Says Minister

MELBOURNE, May 12 (PT-Reuters): The Australian Government has no wheat to send to India because the Australian Wheat Board has sold all available supplies until December, said the Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Mr. John McEwen today.

Mr. McEwen, who was replying to a newspaper inquiry, said Government National Chairman of the Red Cross Society, Sir Newman Morris, said earlier, he believed the Society could get wheat from the board for India.

Wheat and flour appeared to be the only food Australia could send. The Society had sought powdered milk but there was none available.

The "Melbourne Herald" in a leader said: "While direct contribution that Australia can make with wheat shipments may not be great every effort that can be mobilised here will be of value."

Barter Deal To Be Finalised Later

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPA): An Indian Embassy spokesman said on Friday that Russia is sending India 50,000 tons of wheat in anticipation of a barter agreement involving 200,000 tons. He denied reports which said that the shipment was bought by the Indian Government on a cash basis.

Soviet and Indian negotiators still have not agreed on the terms of the commodity exchange agreement under which Russia will supply 200,000 tons of grain. But the spokesman said that Russia had decided to send 50,000 tons immediately in the belief that there would be a settlement shortly. He emphasised that India will refuse to ship Russia any materials that could be used in making atomic bombs in return for wheat. It had adopted the same policy towards the U.S.A.

U.S. Has Missed A Chance, Says Norman Thomas

NEW YORK, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Norman Thomas, the United States Socialist Party leader, said here that his country's failure to help India in time of famine had almost lost for the United States a chance to change the "moral climate" here. He said that Congress had a chance to act in this sphere "before it is too late."

One of the four delegates of the American Committee affiliated to the International Congress of Cultural Freedom, Mr. Thomas reported on his participation at the Indian Congress for cultural freedom held in Bombay recently.

He spoke before 150 members of the American group at a reception. The other delegates, Professor H. J. Muller, Gennetist and 1946 Nobel Prize winner, Mr. James Burnham, Professor of Philosophy at New York University, and Mr. Max Yergan, Sociologist, also spoke.

Mr. Thomas said that the Indian people must be shown that Communism did not provide an "alternative" to capitalism but that it was actually "another worse form of exploitation."

Yet Another Gesture

MADISON, Wisconsin, May 12 (UPA): The Baptist Student Group at the University of Wisconsin has sent the Indian Ambassador a cheque to buy a ton of wheat for India.

The group said in a letter that it regretted the "Indian request for grain had received no final affirmative action in our official bodies."

The letter requested Ambassador Mrs. Pandit to use the cheque "to buy wheat to feed some of your people who are in need."

"Actions, Not Words Count," Says N. Y. Times

NEW YORK, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): The wheat-for-India issue had reached a point where action counted, not words, said the "New York Times" in an editorial today.

The delay in the approval of the pending Bills for shipment of wheat had "certainly been in part political," said the "Times."

Bombay State To Step Up Rice Output

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION: LOANS TO CULTIVATORS

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for intensive cultivation in the rice-growing areas of the State for the year 1951-52.

The total area under rice in the State is about 28 lakh acres, out of which about 20 lakh acres are suitable for intensive cultivation and the scheme will be made applicable to this area, which includes the coastal districts of Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara, the Malnad and Malval Talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Satara (South), Satara (North), Poona and Nasik districts and the irrigated areas in Kaira, Ahmednagar, Sabarkantha, Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sholapur districts.

In this area, seeds of improved varieties of paddy, manure mixture and groundnut cake and insecticides and fungicides for fighting diseases and pests will be supplied by the Government. About 60,000 maunds of seed of improved varieties will be distributed; about 23,000 tons of manure mixture will be supplied; insecticides and fungicides to fight the Blast disease and the Blue Beetle as well as appliances for using these will be made available to cultivators.

The total value of the seed to be distributed will be over Rs. 6 1/2 lakhs, of manure mixture over Rs. 57 lakhs and of insecticides and fungicides about Rs. 5 lakhs.

CROP FINANCE

Crop finance will be made available to cultivators cultivating lands which are fit for manuring with manure mixture or groundnut cake. They will be given tagal loans for annual repairs of field bunds, purchase of seed, manure mixture and groundnut cake and for labour charges for puddling, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, etc. The loans will be advanced at the concessional rate of interest of 3 1/2 per cent per annum. The maximum amount which a cultivator can get would be Rs. 75 per acre. The loans will have to be returned by the cultivators in the form of paddy immediately after harvest, and in any case not later than the end of January, 1952.

No loan will be given to those who have failed to pay, when due, the instalments of previous tagal loans given to them or who have not paid, when due, the value of seed and manure mixture given to them on credit in previous seasons.

Attention will also be concentrated on increasing the supply of organic manures by producing more compost, improving the quality of farmyard manure and by resorting to green manuring.

The agency of co-operative societies would be utilised, wherever possible, for the distribution of seed, manures, insecticides, etc. Active co-operation of non-official workers in the districts has been promised. District Rural Development Boards, Taluka Development Boards and Village Food Production Committees would be mainly responsible for the successful implementation of the scheme.

The District Rural Development Boards will decide on the steps to be taken to ensure quick disposal of tagal applications for crop finance and will also decide the areas in their respective districts in which the work may be concentrated.

PAK RICE FOR INDIA; BUT NO WHEAT YET

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): India have received so far 50,000 tons of rice from Pakistan, it is learnt. No wheat has yet been received. The Government of India are reported to have received an intimation from the East Bengal Government that a consignment of 600 tons of rice was on its way.

It is stated that the Government of India did recently reject an offer of the Pakistan Government to supply 50,000 tons of high quality rice according to the Government of India the price quoted was higher than the price of similar quality rice imported from other countries. Nor the quality was considered good enough to be graded as high quality rice.

Under the Indo-Pakistan agreement, Pakistan is expected to supply 500,000 tons of rice before the end of June.

SHARING A MEAL WITH INDIA

CHAMPAIGN (Illinois), May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Dinner at the University of Illinois YMCA on Wednesday night, will consist only of a glass of water and will cost one dollar.

A Champaign-Urbana Community Committee has arranged the dinner to inaugurate its drive to "share a meal with India". The group hopes to purchase and send a goods wagon load of wheat to starvation-threatened India. Mokham Singh Sandhu, President of the Indian Students' Association at the University will speak at the dinner and describe conditions in his homeland.

Dinner To J. J. Singh Postponed

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPA): Hemindra Rakhet, Secretary of the India League of America, announced today that a testimonial dinner to honour Sardar J. J. Singh's ten years as President of the League has been postponed due to the worsening of the food situation in India.

The dinner was to have been held on May 15 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

600 ARRESTS IN PANAMA

Sequel To Bloody Riots

PANAMA, May 12, (PTI-Reuters): Over 600 persons were under arrest yesterday in the Republic of Panama, which has changed its President amidst bloody riots in the past two days. But the situation was fast returning to normal.

Casualties were 12 dead and 90 wounded, most of them seriously. Those under arrest include the deposed President Arnulfo Arias, whose attempt to revert to an earlier constitution for the State led the National Assembly to substitute former Vice-President Alcibades Arresemana.

Reds Attack French Deputy

PARIS, May 12, (PTI-Reuters): IM Darius Le Corve, former Communist Deputy who leads the new French non-Communist Communist Movement, was taken to hospital last night after orthodox Communist had attacked him at a press conference.

French 'Suicide' Bill

PARIS, May 12, (PTI-Reuters): The French Assembly early this morning adopted the "Hara Kiri" or suicide bill to end the powers of the present Assembly on July 4—four months before the legal term. The passing of the dissolution Bill ensures that general elections can be held on June 17.

Fire In D. P.'s Camp

CALCUTTA: A portion of the Chandmani refugee camp in Nadia District was destroyed by fire last night, according to information received here. The camp which was formally closed early this month, had a number of refugees awaiting disposal. But all of them were removed to safety in time.

FLIRTING WITH DEATH

Woman's 'Feat' In Hotel And On Rail Track

LONDON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Miss Gladys Schwartz walked along a slackened out mile of electrified rail track here today, flirting publicly with death for the second time in 24 hours.

Thousands of horrified Londoners had watched her yesterday totter along the 80-foot high ledge of a West End hotel.

Police dragged the 30-year-old woman to safety. Then charged her with being drunk and incapable. Today at the time she should have been in court answering this charge, she clambered down on to the westbound track of Piccadilly Circus underground station.

Women screamed and men shouted warnings to her. She ignored all warnings and walked out of sight into the low tunnel.

Officials followed her but she was already lost in the darkness.

Half an hour later Miss Schwartz reappeared—out of the eastbound tunnel.

She had evaded her pursuers by calmly crossing four sets of electrified tracks in the darkness.

The current was switched off just as she clambered back on to the platform.

Police immediately arrested her and laid another charge of being drunk and incapable against her.

INDIA'S DEFENCE AND VOLUNTARY TRAINING

DEHRA DUN, May 12 (PTI): Gen K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C, Indian Army said here that India needed a five million strong army to meet any emergency for the defence of the country's independence.

As the country's finances would not permit the raising of such an army at the moment, every young man must receive voluntary military training, he added.

SIX KILLED WHEN GARAGE BLOWS UP

DAMASCUS, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Six people were killed and a large number injured when a garage blew up in the centre of the city today.

Debris is still being cleared and it is feared more casualties are buried in the ruins.

The explosion was thought to be due to an oxygen cylinder bursting.

Scholarships For Depressed Class Students

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to continue in 1951-52 the scheme for scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, an Education Ministry press note announced today.

Queen Lois Of Sweden In Nursing Home

STOCKHOLM, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Queen Lois of Sweden taken to a nursing home here yesterday, is suffering from "an acute clot of blood in the heart," her doctor said today. "The clot is apparently small and the Queen's condition is, in the main, good," he added. The Queen is 61.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 12 (PTI-Reuters): Short loan conditions were tight during week and clearing banks seemed badly forced for funds. It was suggested that bulk purchases by Government had caused a temporary depletion of balances, while tax transfers may have been another factor.

Small indirect assistance by the authorities was necessary to balance books until the final stages when conditions became comfortable with supplies of credit equal to demands.

Bank of England returns showed an increase in active note circulation of 9,300,000 Sterling.

Applications for 250 million Sterling Treasury bills totalled 360,329,000 Sterling, whereof 250 million offered at the average rate ten shillings 2.75 pence percent. Next week 250 million sterling treasury bills offered and 250 million treasury deposits deposits.

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DR. GRAHAM TO COME IN JUNE

NEW YORK, May 12 (PTI): Dr. Frank Graham, the new United Nations Representative in Kashmir, will leave on his mission early in June, it was announced here on Friday.

Dr. Graham paid his first formal call on the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, since his appointment, and in a talk lasting about half an hour discussed with him his role in the Indian sub-continent.

Dr. Graham also met his staff at U.N. Headquarters.

Dr. Graham is expected to call again at the United Nations Headquarters tomorrow before returning to Washington.

This was the first indication that the former U.S. Senator and U. S. Representative on the Indonesian Good Offices Commission was about to launch on his new task.

KASHMIR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK, May 12 (PTI): The President of the Security Council received on Friday a communication from the permanent delegate of Pakistan, Mr. Ahmed S. Bokhari, on the subject of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Bokhari's letter enclosed what he described as an extract from Sheikh Abdullah's (Prime Minister of Kashmir) speech delivered by him at Srinagar on May 4 and requested that it be brought to the notice of the Security Council.

The extract, which quoted Sheikh Abdullah, read: "We have decided after long deliberations to convene a Constituent Assembly to decide the future sphere and affiliation of Kashmir and no power can veto its decision."

There was no explanation in the letter whether the "extract" was from a press report, as was the case in Sir Mohammed Zafullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister's, communication to the Council President, dated May 4, of which, Mr. Bokhari said, his letter was in continuation.

Lie's Assistant To Visit Kashmir

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI-AFP): U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie plans to send his Executive Assistant, Mr. Andrew Cordier, to Kashmir, Eritrea, Korea and Japan for talks with United Nations military and civilian personnel.

Mr. Cordier will leave late this month, according to the New York Times, and will be accompanied by Mr. Dragoslav Protitch of the Security Council staff.

Krishna Menon's Plea For Recognising Red China

BRISTOL, May 12 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, said in Bristol yesterday that one of the ways of resolving the present difficulties in the Far East was to recognise the Peoples Republic of China as one of the Government of the world.

The High Commissioner was addressing a meeting at the University hall sponsored by the United Nations Students' Association. The Deputy Lord Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Percy Cann, presided.

Indian Parliament

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE BILL

Many Members Plead For Permit-Holders

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today concluded general discussion on the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill. Most of the members who took part in the four-day debate, wanted that holders of trade licences and permits should not be disqualified from seeking election to Parliament and State Legislatures on that ground alone. They, however, agreed that Government contractors stood on a different footing.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, congratulating the Law Minister, said that the Bill was an improvement on the existing law for ensuring the independence of legislatures and the freedom and purity of elections.

Pandit Kunzru and several other members said that broadcasting facilities should be given to all parties.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, speaking for the first time in the House after resigning from the Congress, demanded that care should be taken to see that Ministers and the administrative machinery did not unduly influence the elections. Much depended, he said, on the way the provisions of the Bill were worked.

The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, will reply on Monday.

Details

Mr. Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar) disagreed with the Law Minister that unless licence and permit holders were disqualified from becoming members of Parliament, the House would be converted into a stock exchange.

In the United States of America, Belgium, Ceylon, France and Burma, there were no such restrictions and yet the Houses of legislature in those countries had not been converted into stock exchanges, he said.

WOMEN VOTERS

Shrimati Uma Nehru (U P), referring to electoral rolls said they had been defective and, in the case of women voters especially, incomplete.

In Bihar alone twenty-five lakh women had been disenfranchised because their names had not been included in the rolls. She urged that arrangements should be made for women voters, including appointment of women polling officers. "Purdah Nashin" women, she said, should have no difficulty in voting.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru (U P) commended the provision for punishment of officials guilty of improper interference in the elections. He thought, however, that the provision disqualifying officials dismissed for disloyalty to the state might be abused. Either disloyalty should be defined or this particular disqualification should be deleted. The restriction on trade licence and permit-holders, Pandit Kunzru said, went too far. The disqualification should be applied, he suggested, only to those who had entered into contract with Government for the supply of any goods or services.

CUMULATIVE VOTING

Pandit Kunzru favoured the system of cumulative, rather than distributive, voting in three-member constituencies. The House was a sovereign House and was not bound by any previous decision of the Constituent Assembly. The House, therefore, was perfectly free to revise this decision.

Election manifestos of candidates, he said, should be allowed free postal transmission, as in England, and a free copy of the electoral rolls should be made available to every candidate. The Information and Broadcasting Department, said Pandit Kunzru, should allow members of all political parties to use the facilities that it provided for the enlightenment of the electorate.

Unless these suggestions were borne in mind by authorities, he concluded, "the elections, though they may be free in form, will not be so in reality."

NON-MINISTERIAL REGIME

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras) thought it might be advisable to accept Mr. Ramnarayan Singh's suggestion that at the time of the elections, the country should have a non-Ministerial regime for one or two months.

"We all know that the administration should be kept completely out of these elections. But we also know from past experience, as well as our

recent experience that the administration is harnessed to our Ministries and the parties behind them, during election", he said. Prof. Ranga hoped that Ministers would not be given power so as to pervert the elections. The President should take it up as a special responsibility and see to it, through the Election Commission, that there was no scope for such complaints, he said.

Prof. Ranga said that the Bill sought to clothe the Police Officers with summary powers but it did not provide sufficient safeguards against their being misused. He wanted no one with a status less than that of a High Court Judge to be appointed Chairman of an Election Tribunal.

Under the proposed Bill, he said, it would be almost impossible for any ordinary candidate, coming from the proletariat or peasant class, to prefer an election petition. He wanted sufficient safeguards to ensure that every voter would be given an opportunity to vote. In the past, supporters of particular candidates had been obstructed from exercising their right to vote.

DENIAL OF A RIGHT

Mr. M. C. Shah (Bombay) opposed the disqualification of licence and permit-holders since it would deny a large section of the business community its legitimate right.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) referring to the provision prohibiting Government servants from canvassing for any candidate, said a distinction should be drawn between persons who, by use of their executive power, could influence the votes of their subordinates and persons who had no executive powers.

In the future, Government activity in the economic sphere might increase and all primary industry may come under state control. A very large section of the people then, he said, would come under "the mischief of this prohibition".

Mr. Joachim Alva (Bombay) welcomed the Bill. He said most of the provisions of the Bill had been taken from the British electoral law.

ANTI-FEMINE TIRADE

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam) wanted the deletion of the clause which debarred the participation of licence holders and permit-holders in the election.

His repeated attempts to suggest that women should be debarred from becoming members of legislatures were frustrated by protests from women members and the declaration by the Deputy Speaker that such suggestions were 'ultra vires' of the constitution and therefore out of order.

Dr. Ambedkar will reply on Monday.

Wool Merchant And Export Quota

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Wool Merchants Conference has expressed disappointment at the reported decision of Government to release a further quantity of one million pounds of wool for export for the year ending September, 1951.

Terming the quantity as "meagre and not likely to afford any relief" the Conference believed that "Government have been unnecessarily influenced by the industry's exaggerated requirement, which has not been proved by counter-export of finished products."

Pak-Ceylon Trade Pact

KARACHI, May 12 (UPI): A trade agreement was signed here last night between Pakistan and Ceylon providing for exchanges of 120 million rupees worth of trade for the next 18 months.

Pakistan is to export rice, flour, and subsidiary foods and to import rubber, oil and spices from Ceylon.

PRIZE GAINED AND LOST

MOSCOW, May 12 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Soviet composer, G. Zhukovsky, who was awarded a 25,000 rouble (2,232 pound sterling) Stalin Prize two months ago, was deprived of it on Friday by the Stalin Prize Committee. It announced it had cancelled the award.

The decision was taken, the announcement said, at the request of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) following "just criticism" by the public of his opera "from the whole heart" which won him the prize in March.

Munshi Escapes Unhurt In Car Accident

PRABHAS PATAN, May 12 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister of India, met with a car accident last night while returning from Veraval to his residence at Chorvad. The hind wheel of his car broke away and the car dragged for about a furlong and almost toppled over. Mr. Munshi who was accompanied by his family, reached Chorvad safe in another car. None of the party was injured.

L.G. RAJWADE IN CAR ACCIDENT

SECUNDERABAD, May 12 (UPI): Mr. L. G. Rajwade, Chief Secretary to the Hyderabad Government was involved in a motor accident last night as a result of which he received an injury on his forehead.

It appears he was going to the Secunderabad Club when on Begumpet road a car coming from the opposite direction collided against his vehicle. Mr. Rajwade's driver was at the wheel, and no other person was injured.

Dulles Meets MacArthur

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI-AFP): President Truman's special adviser on Japanese peace treaty problems, John Foster Dulles, conferred here last night for over an hour with Gen. MacArthur. A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur said after the meeting that the two men had talked about problems of Japanese peace treaty.

Bishop Dies In Polish Prison

WASHINGTON, May 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Polish Government has informed the United States that Bishop Joseph Padewski, an American citizen died in a Polish prison after 4 months' internment. Bishop Padewski was arrested on January 19 by Polish security police on a charge of violating Polish currency regulations.

INDIAN'S FAST FOR PEACE IN KOREA

DURBAN, May 12 (PTI Reuter): Ram Lutchman, 36-year-old Indian of Lions River near Pietermaritzburg today entered the 32nd day of a fast which he says, will end only when there is peace in Korea—or he dies.

Before he began his present total fast Ram Lutchman, went on a partial fast for 109 days, living on fruit and milk and water.

He said today he was feeling giddy and was finding it increasingly difficult to sleep—but he was not looking much worse. He is taking a little condensed milk with water. During his partial fast he dropped from eight stone thirteen pounds to seven stone seven pounds. Since then he has lost just over seven pounds.

He says he prays for peace every night.

ELEVEN CRORES FOR EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTI): The Government of India proposed to spend about Rs. eleven crores for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal, it is learnt. This amount is roughly one-third of the entire budget provision for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Of the balance of Rs. 23.82 crores left for displaced persons from West Pakistan, the Central Government propose to earmark more than half for housing.

FRENCH PROPOSAL: M. Paul Reynaud, former French Prime Minister, on Friday proposed that the United States Congress and Canadian Parliament be invited to send observers to the Strasbourg Assembly.

IMPROVED BUYING IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, May 11

Cotton futures today after a shaky start rallied briskly in the midseason only to give ground again at the close.

The market remained rather a quiet affair and responsive to small orders either way.

Crop news and other recent price-shaping influences had little influence, although most of them were on the bear side. Experts repeated the belief they apparently had gone stale and that new incentives were needed to "move the market off the dead center."

Meanwhile, trading was mostly of a professional nature. Wall Street speculative interests remained neutral and pre-occupied with the stock market. Evening up in May delivery proceeded before its expiration on Monday. A leading spot interest sold another 1,000 bales at the ceiling price.

Crop news were highlighted by reports of good rains through Texas, Rio Grande Valley—just where they were needed. Eastern belt reports said that with a few exceptions cotton stands presently much better than a year ago. Day and night the operation of tractors has offset labour shortage problems to some extent in the east.

The market opened up four to off five points, rallied three to 20 points and then closed off five one up.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Delivery	opening	high	low	close
Spot				45.00
May	45.39	45.39	45.39	45.39
July	45.12	45.20	45.12	45.12
October	38.41	39.57	38.38	39.48
December	38.89	39.07	38.89	39.00
March	38.89	38.97	38.79	38.92
May	38.62	38.85	38.62	38.79
July	38.26	38.42	38.26	38.41
October	36.22	36.40	36.26	36.37
NEW ORLEANS:				
Spot				44.91
July	45.18	45.28	45.18	45.15
October	39.28	39.44	39.28	39.35
December	38.77	38.96	38.77	38.88
March	38.76	38.95	38.76	38.88
May	38.62	38.84	38.65	38.75
July				38.94

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 11. (PTT-Reuters): Wallstreet was again lower today though pressure remained moderate until near the close; activity was slow for most of day. Attempts at rallies were either feeble or non-existent, largely owing to prevailing uncertainties and week-end considerations. Rail equipments, however managed to overcome their setback and moved higher stimulated by a good gain on the part of American car and foundry. Sugars also continued to run counter to the general trend.

Late trading pressure increased notably in rails, minings, steels chemicals and aircrafts and the market gave further ground. Ritchison Topena and Santa Fe Railway closed 3 1/2 dollars lower at 159. At the close, which was easy, the main body of shares showed well distributed losses ranging to a dollar or more with selected issues indicating wider declines.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, May 11.

KARNAK:	
May	169.00-05
July	174.90-75
Nov.	126.10-60
ASHMOUNI:	
Jun.	122.18-17
Oct.	106.85-20

New York Pepper Dull

NEW YORK, May 11.

The recent dullness in Black Pepper has further intensified, as traders are headed for the South Carolina Annual Spice Traders' Convention, beginning next week. Spot was still held by most sellers at 181 and later positions at 160 cents per pound exdock though business could probably be done at somewhat below these levels on a bid. Grinder and dealer demand remains very light, as consumers continue to draw on inventories in the hope that more attractive prices will be available before replacement is necessary. Offerings from India which were maintained at slightly above the market here have formed a barrier to further recession.

White Pepper prices were unchanged.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, M., 12.

2-1/4% 1954	98 1/2
2-1/2% 1955	99 7/8
2-1/2% 1961	93 1/4
3-3/4% 1962	95 0/0
2-3/4% 1960	90 0/0
2-3/4% 1976	90 0/0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	92 1/4
3% 1951/54	100 0/0
3% 1953/55	101 1/4
3% 1957	100 4/4
3% 1959/61	98 5/8
3% 1963/65	96 8/8
3% 1966/68	95 6/8
3% 1964	96 1/4
3% 1970/75	93 15/16
4-1/2% 1960/70	108 1/4
4-1/2% 1955/60	108 2/8
3-1/2% 1954/59	103 9/16
4-1/2%	111 4/8

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	97 2/8
3% Bombay 1960	98 0/0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96 0/0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	98 0/0
3% Bombay 1955	106 8/8
3% Bombay 1958	99 4/8
3% Punjab 1962	101 0/0
3% Madras 1952/53	100 8/8
3% U.P. 1952	100 8/8
3% G.P. 1957	100 8/8
3% N.W.F. 1962	111 0/8
3% U.P. 1961/68	100 4/8
3% P.T. 1970	105 16/16
4% Bom. Muni	106 0/0
5% Bombay muni 1959	112 0/0
6% Bombay muni 1954	109 0/0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defts. were quoted Rs. 2117/4 to Rs. 2112/4.

Later on Tata Steel Defts declined at Rs. 2096-12 and improved at Rs. 2105 and steadied at Rs. 2102-8 to Rs. 2103-12.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 12.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with mixed trading. It appears the warning of the President will be effectively responded by members and Bulls will not make any attempt for a corner. The market is self-contained owing to limited supplies.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 204/8 and improved at Rs. 204/11 but declined at Rs. 204/3 and steadied at Rs. 204/6. Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 204/14 and Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 204/4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 115/4 and after improving at Rs. 115/6 steadied at Rs. 115/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 115/10 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 79/10.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	204 8/8
Forward	204 8/8
Ready Gold	115 9/8
Forward	115 5/8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 12.

GROUNDNUTS:	
Quality	51 12/8
Madras	51 8/8
Bold	50 8/8
June-July	51 8/8
LINSEEDS:	
Bold	45 0/8
Small	43 2/8
April-May	45 2/8
June-July	46 3/8
CASTORSEEDS:	
Madras	51 0/8
May	253 8/8
September	257 8/8

OILS:	
Groundnuts Bombay MH	28 4/8
Upcountry	27 6/8
May	27 6/8
June	27 8/8
Linseed Oil	25 4/8
Castorseed Oil	29 3/8

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, May 11.

The price of gold was today quoted at HK dol. 323 per Chinese Tael of 1 1/3 ounces averdupois. Yesterday's price was HK dol. 320 1/4 per Chinese Tael.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, May 11.

On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 533 Franks per gram. Yesterday's price was also 533 Franks per gram.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Slightly Easier Tendency

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The market displayed slightly easier feeling in all sections but the volume of business was fair and satisfactory.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT SECURITIES—3 per cent loan 1986 98-14, 3 per cent loan 1957 100, 3 per cent loan 1963/65 92-2-6, 3 per cent loan 1970-75 93-12.

BANKS—United Bank of India 7-4 cum div.

COTTONS—Jayshree Textiles 8-1, New Victoria ordy 2-15.

COALS—Bengal 635, Barrakar 16-14 Churulia 5-14 cl. New Beerbhoom 28-9, Raneegunje 9-8 ct. Sendra 32-8 Standard 25-12.

JUTES—Anglo India 430, Auckland 189, Chitavalsah 35, Delta 336, Ganges 434, Howrah 40-4, India 272, Kinnison 234, Lansdowne 235, National 35-10, Nalhati 207, Nuddea 95-4, Orient 530, Presidency 8-1, Reliance 7-12, Union 272.

ENGINEERINGS—Brit. Building and Iron 6-6, Indian Iron and Steel 38-8, Kumardhahi Eng. 9-13, Marshall 11-4, Steel Corp. 23-15, Textile Machinery 8-3.

MISCELLANEOUS—Indian Copper 3-14, Sone Valley Cement 8-8, Anglo Bros 30-4, Bharat Airways 3-6, BIC 10-10, Indian Cable 23-13, Indian National Airways 4, Jardine Henderson 175-12, Martin Burn 19-2, Metal Box 20-6, Rohtas Industry 7-1, British Burma Petrol 1-11, Orient Paper 37-4, Shree Gopal Paper 15-1, Titaghar Paper 39-12, Assam Saws 19-14.

SUGARS—Bairampur 10-9, Bharat 25, Bhund 11-6, Cawnpore 43-6, U.P. Sugar 16-3, New India 28-8.

TEAS—Betjan 46-8, Bishnauth 45, Carrow 206, Eastern Cachar 6-10, Hasimara 46, Ranicheera 14-6, Teen Ali 28-4, Telojan 14-12, Tengpani 36-12 ct.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, May 11.

The approach of Whitsun slowed business. The trend was irregular but the undertone kept steady. The drop in rubbers caused hesitation. In French issues, Bank of France, Penaroya, sidrurgicals and motors were buoyant. Copper and gold mines were stable with little change. Royal Dutch was down but other petroleum maintained positions. French Renten were steady but less business doing. Port of Para reached new high levels.

BRUSSELS: Petrofina firmed on the forward market as a result of news that the company has taken over interests of the signal oil and G. S. Company in Mexican American independent oil. Rubbers were influenced at the outset by easing rubber in Singapore but recovered subsequently. Colonials lost a fraction. On the cash market a good tone was seen in colonials but prices were slightly irregular. Greater resistance was noted in textiles. Metallurgicals and electricity issues held steady. Plantations were hesitant.

AMSTERDAM: State loans were again firmer gaining one point. Other sections were very quiet but steadier. Professionals held aloof today with the bourse not reopening till next Tuesday.

London Copra Market

LONDON, May 11.

Copra was easier with Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight freely offered at £105-3/4 with £105 bid Philippines bulk traded at 255 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried valued at £108 all per ton CIF May June shipment. Coconut oil was quiet Straits in drums May June £174 in bulk June July £168. Ceylon in drums May June 185 and in bulk June July 173 all sellers sterling per ton CIF May shipment. Palmoil Liberian 345, dollars May June 175, sterling Rapeseed Chinese 250, sterling all quoted per ton CIF May shipment. Palm kernel oil unquoted.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 12.

120 Ready Japan	9 4/8
150 Ready Japan	9 12/8
120 Ready Italy	9 0/8
150 Ready Italy	9 11/8
150 D Box May	1955
150 D Box June	1855

London Mercury Unchanged

LONDON, May 11.

The price of mercury remained unchanged today at 73 1/2 pounds per flash.

'Pakhtoonistan At All Costs'

DEMAND REITERATED

NEW DELHI, May 12. (PTT): Maulana Mohammed Akbar Khan, President of the Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind declared on Friday that "the Pakhtoons shall not rest until they freed themselves from the yoke of Pakistan domination".

"We want to establish a free and sovereign State of Pakhtoonistan at all costs", he told a press conference here.

Referring to the reported statement in Pakistan of Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, Education Minister in Dr. Khan Sahib's Cabinet that the Pakhtoons only wanted the name of the NWFP to be changed to Pakhtoonistan, Maulana Akbar Khan said:

"The brave people of Pakhtoonistan are not facing bombs and bullets simply because they want to change the name of NWFP."

"Fifteen thousand Red Shirts are imprisoned in Pakistani jails. Are these Pakhtoons including their beloved leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan rotting in Pakistani jails just because they want the change of the province's name?"

RITA-ALY KHAN DIFFERENCES

Negotiations Still Going On

GLENBROOK LAKE, Nevada, May 12. (UPA): Rita Hayworth said on Friday there was "definitely no chance of a reconciliation between her and Moslem Prince Aly Khan."

The screen star said: "It really hasn't been decided yet," whether she will sue for divorce or legal separation.

She said that negotiations were still in progress between attorneys for the couple regarding such matters as property settlement and support of her children.

Miss Hayworth said that one thing was definite, however. She intends to raise her two daughters herself. Yasmine, 16 months old child of the marriage to the Prince, will be brought up in Moslem faith because she is a Moslem.

Asked if this was the result of agreement with her father-in-law, Aga Khan, the 31 year old actress shook her head and repeated, "She is Moslem."

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta's Tour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, will leave on a four-day tour of Kaira District and the proposed Mahi Canal area in Panchmahals District, on May 16. He will first visit Ahmedabad on May 17 and then proceed on his tour after visiting the Khari cut Canal.

The Minister will return to Bombay on May 22 after visiting Baroda the previous day.

Nasik District Local Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The term of office of the present members of the District Local Board, Nasik, has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to December 18, 1951.

Shops Act To Be Applied To Shirpur

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, will be brought into force in the Shirpur Municipal area, in West Khandesh District, from June 1 next.

Development Of National Highways

NEW DELHI, May 12 (PTT): The Standing Finance Committee which met here approved of an expenditure of Rs. 4.94 crores during the year 1951-52 for the development of national highways and other roads. It is learnt.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, May 12.

Cotton market weak on London cables about British Government decisions to put complete stop to trade with China. This means loss of important buyer of Pakistan cotton. Demand during week had been poor. Cottonseeds steady.

Current quotations: Cotton 280P, Bolders 121-8, NA 118-8, LSS 118-8, Four P 114-8, Cottonseeds 6-12, Gold 93.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Special Correspondent

White Ants In Govt. House

THE following are interesting bits from Parliament:—

1. Home Minister stated that the total number of Central Government employees living in Delhi on March 31, 1951 was 63,516. Sanctioned appointments under the Government of India, including attached offices, carrying a salary from 501 to 1000 were 752 permanent and 1,482 temporary, from 1001 to 2,000, 195 permanent and 323 temporary and above 2,000, 75 permanent and 83 temporary. The following table will show the income-tax returns in lakhs for Delhi Province.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Govt Servants	40	37	40	47	39
Non-Govt.					

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Servants	12	19	33	33	25
Non-Officials	1.92	2.07	3.26	4.41	3.73
Total	2.44	2.63	3.99	5.21	4.37

Delhi's Census figures disclosed earlier, placed Delhi's population at 1,743,992 as compared to 917,939 in 1941 or an increase of 826,053 in ten years. Delhi's population increased by 30.6% in 1921-31, by 43.8 per cent in 1931-41 and 90.0 per cent in 1941-51. The increase of 826,053 included 509,767 refugees; 377,177 males and 132,650 females. More are coming. The remainder 316,286 include persons, who migrated to Delhi during the war. The War-time inflation of the Government of India should account for almost a lakh of persons.

Deplorable Neglect

The Central Public Works Department presumably believes in the British fixed scales of salary and pre-British standards of efficiency. The maintenance of Government Estate should illustrate the point. That standards of maintenance have gone down will be generally admitted.

It is, however, explained that while the cost of materials and wage bill have gone up, the total maintenance grant has remained almost at pre-war level. I will cite instances which hardly require money. They only require vigilance.

A part of the Government House is used to accommodate Planning Commission. In one of the rooms, finally carved Burma teak door frames are being eaten away by white ants. Highly expensive sanitary fittings in the wing are going to wrack and ruin. I saw a rare type of bath tub being used as a commode. The Chief Engineer and his staff are so busy with planning that they have little time or regard for tax-payer's money.

Incidentally neither the Estimates Committee nor the Public Accounts Committee have been able to explain an intriguing phenomenon in New Delhi. How is it that most of the P.W.D. Engineers have been able to build houses for themselves in New Delhi, while Secretaries to the Government drawing larger emoluments have not been able to do so. Does it mean that their scales of salary are far above their standard of living? There should be some reasons for the following fundamental rule:—

"No Chief Engineer of the Public Works or Railway Department and no Officer in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway Corresponding in rank of Chief Engineer, nor any Officer holding the post of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India shall without re-appointment hold the post for more than five years, provided that the term of re-appointment shall not extend beyond the date on which the Government Servant attains the age of fifty-five, or in the case of Chief Engineer, more than three months beyond that date." Congress Ministers in their wisdom have thrown the

BUT ENGINEERS ARE BUSY PLANNING

Delhi Climatically Hot And Politically Mysterious

NEW DELHI has suddenly become warm. Climatically, it is hot. Politically, it is mysterious. Dissolution of the Democratic Front created no surprise. It was anticipated. It however did not bring Congress unity any nearer. On the contrary, it was followed by a Bihar Group, led by Mahamaya Prasad declaring its decision to break away from the Congress. Acharya Kripalani, likewise, has declared his decision to break away from the Congress and convene a convention at Patna on June 10 with a view to consolidate various groups into one Party. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister continues his efforts to prevent the disintegration of the Congress.

British made Fundamental Rules in the dust bin.

Sheer Dignity!

The Bureau of Press Information believes in full employment in this Free India. It has deputed three Information Officers, who by turns, attend meetings of Parliament. They proceed to the Press Gallery daily in a sort of procession: the Officer walking briskly followed by a Chaprasi who carries a file. The weight of twenty and odd papers is obviously too heavy for the fragile body of the Information Officer. It weighs heavily on the peon as well, who trudges along with great difficulty. In contrast to this, the American War Secretariat during the War had no peons. The high ranking Officers walked from one office to another, carrying their own files. The false sense of dignity is the bane of official life in New Delhi. A petty Information Officer regards it beneath his dignity to carry a small file. He needs another man to carry it. In private life he may be carrying a trunk load from Railway Station to his own house. This is called the Service of Mother India.

Standing Committee

The Utter futility of the Standing Advisory Committee system was demonstrated during the week. A meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs was held here with the Hon'ble Minister Shri Chakravarti Rajagopacharya in the Chair.

Attention was confined to Parts I and II of the draft Part C States Bill. The largest contribution to the discussion naturally came from Members of Parliament representing Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg, who fully explained their own views. The following specific suggestions were made:—

(i) Shri Deshbandhu Gupta urged that for the State of Delhi there should be a provision for a future permanent set-up including a Legislature and a responsible Ministry as in the case of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. He admitted that some limitations would be necessary in the case of Delhi, which might take the form of leaving important matters such as law and order under the full control of the Centre, but even within the limits so imposed, Legislature and a responsible government ought to be given to the State. The Hon'ble Minister pointed out that a Legislature without full powers would hardly be able to work smoothly. He also pointed out that no decision had yet been taken as to what the final set-up for Delhi would be. The proposed Bill provided only for interim arrangements. The Hon'ble Minister agreed that a statement to the effect that the Bill dealt only with interim arrangements might be made during the passage of the Bill. It could not properly be incorporated in the Bill itself.

(ii) Shri Gupta urged that the persons chosen for appointment as Chief Commissioners should not be members of the permanent Services but should be prominent influential non-officials drawn from public life as in the case of Governors of Part A

States. Non-officials of the requisite calibre and standing would be less likely to accept appointment as Advisers if they had to work under and be responsible to a member of the Services.

While accepting that there was some force in the suggestion, the Hon'ble Minister pointed out that outstanding officers of the Services had, in fact, worked successfully even as Governors of Part A States. Part I and II of the Bill did not contemplate that the Chief Commissioners should function as constitutional heads of States. A Chief Commissioner has to function as an agent of the President, i.e. of the Central Government. Members of the Services were far better fitted for such a task. The possibility of appointing suitable men drawn from public life as Chief Commissioners was not ruled out. There was nothing in the draft Bill to prevent this being done. Any suggestion that a specific provision should be included in the draft Bill confining the selection to non-officials would be quite unacceptable. The Committee agreed with this view.

(iii) Shri Gupta also urged that the status of the Chief Commissioner should be raised to that of a Governor. If this could not be done, a suitable change should be made in his designation so as to create a proper psychological effect.

New Designation

It was pointed out that the Constitution as it stood provided only for either a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor for a Part C State. The Hon'ble Minister felt that the substitution of a Lieutenant-Governor for a Chief Commissioner might involve other complications. He agreed, however, that evolving a new designation which might be used in practice in Hindi though not in the strictly legal context, might solve the problem.

(iv) Shri Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava suggested that the number of Advisers should be not less than three and not more than five instead of being fixed at not less than two and not more than four, as proposed. The Hon'ble Minister agreed that this suggestion should be further considered.

(v) Shri Bhargava also suggested that before the Rules of Business contemplated in clause 5 of the draft Bill are finalised, the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs should be given an opportunity to advise on their terms. After some discussion on this suggestion, it was agreed:—

(a) that it should be made clear in a suitable manner that a separate set of Rules of Business will be framed for each Part C State and that the Rules adopted in the different States may well differ to some extent; and (b) that before such Rules are finalised, the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs should be given an opportunity to give their opinion.

Council Of Advisers

(vi) Shri C. M. Poonacha enquired whether the proposed Council of Advisers in Coorg could not be made responsible to the Legislative Council which already exists. The Hon'ble Minister agreed that this suggestion

deserved consideration. It may be difficult to have a provision to this effect in the proposed Bill, but the intention may be realised in practice by suitably selecting the Advisers and by adopting appropriate rules and conventions.

(viii) Shri Poonacha also suggested that the proposed Bill may be related to both Articles 239 and 240 of the Constitution. His object was to leave no room for any suggestion that the Councils of Advisers actually appointed under the present Bill were the Councils as contemplated by Article 246 but that they were merely formed as an administrative measure in the exercise of the President's general authority under Article 239. The Hon'ble Minister accepted the suggestion.

In the course of discussion the Hon'ble Minister made it clear that, from the purely drafting point of view, some amendments will have to be made before the draft is finalised. In making such amendments, opportunity will also be taken to incorporate the accepted recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Amendments have since been tabled for setting up Legislative Assemblies for Delhi, thirty-six Members; Ahmra, Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura and Kutch, thirty members each and Bilaspur ten members. There is also an amendment to make the Ministers responsible to the semi-nominated Advisory Committee to the Chief Commissioners of Delhi and Ahmra. Why the benefits of democracy are not extended to the Indian citizens residing in Andamans is not disclosed. In order to play to the galleries well reasoned arguments advanced by the States Minister, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar introducing the so called democratic setup in Bilaspur, Bhopal, Manipur and Tripura have brushed aside Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar pleaded in the name of India's security, so far Kutch, Manipur and Tripura were concerned. He did not know what would be left of Bilaspur after Bakhra Dam had been completed. He also envisaged merger of Bhopal with the neighbouring States. A statesman thinks of next generation, while a politician of the next election. Politician members representing C States in Parliament should not be blamed if they are out to build their election platforms. Meanwhile, Delhi Municipal Committee a wholly nominated body and therefore unrepresentative of the people of Delhi has launched a campaign for Ministerial form of Government for Delhi. As the Government of India is as firm as quicks and, it may succeed.

NOT ON YOUR LIFE

A circus manager was worried when, at the very last moment he discovered that one of the trapeze rings was damaged. He sent for the circus carpenter, but the latter, on inspecting the damage, refused to undertake the work.

"It's much too high up," he said. "I'll only do it if you get at least five men to hold the ladder and if you fix a safety net."

This was agreed, and the carpenter climbed up 60 ft. and began to repair the ring.

The job seemed to take a long time; and at last, the manager shouted up: "How much longer are you going to be?"

"Oh," replied the carpenter, "one more smack with the hammer, and I'll be down." The blow descended; he threw away the hammer, and suddenly flew at a trapeze bar, caught it, swung back, fell into the net, bounced back again, caught the trapeze bar and finally got on to the ladder and climbed down.

The manager was delighted: "Well, that was wonderful!" he cried. "Why didn't you tell me you were an acrobat? I'll give you a good salary if you'll do that turn every night."

"Not on your life!" replied the flustered carpenter. "Do you think I'm going to hit my fingers with that hammer every night?"

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Chodavaram P.O. (Visag Dt, Madras.)

Talking of Books —

Our Cricket Story

The years after the War have seen a great wealth of cricketing literature. Almost everybody who has been anybody in the game has blossomed forth in print, and the result has been a spate of cricketing memories and autobiographies. "Our Cricket Story" by the famous English bowler Alec Bedser and his not-so-famous twin brother Eric is, however, different from other ventures of its kind in so far as it has been written by men who are yet in the prime of their cricketing career. Both Alec, who has been an automatic choice for almost every English Test side since the end of the war, and Eric, who has assisted Surrey's county side regularly as a professional, have had many years of cricket behind them, and have many more before them.

The Surrey twins, with their cricketing genius, their amazing likeness to each other and their hatred at being separated from each other even for a few months, have become almost indelible characters on the English post-war cricketing scene. Many eminent authorities consider Alec Bedser to be England's greatest medium-pace bowler since Maurice Tate, and Sir Donald Bradman in his foreword to the book calls him 'a great bowler who probably worried me more than any other Englishman.... a splendid example for young players and an ornament to the game.' A very genuine expression of admiration, indeed, from an erstwhile opponent! Eric, too, has made his name as an all-rounder for Surrey and stands on the threshold of greater things. The dreams of twin thirteen-year-olds have truly come to reality!

Though this book tells the inside story of some of the great moments in modern cricket, it is to be doubted whether it will ever find a place amidst the great masterpieces that have been written around and about the game. The Bedser brothers, after all, cricketers first and literary craftsmen next and one misses here the deft touch of a Robertson-Glasgow, the delightful almost poetic prose of a Neville Cardus, and the dramatic intensity and dynamic narrative of a Jack Fingleton. Further the Bedser brothers, in spite of their unwillingness at being separated from each other, have occasionally had to bow to the exigencies of Test cricket and this results in the breaking of the twin narrative; the literary device used to overcome this difficulty—a periodic "now Alec tells the story, now Eric takes up the story"—is particularly jarring to the continuity of expression.

Nevertheless, the book has its moments of dramatic intensity for cricket fans all over the world. England's last ball Test victory over South Africa at Durban in 1949, Alec's great duels with the mighty Don and various other highlights of first class post-war cricket are recounted vividly by men who have been in the thick of the fray. A final chapter examines the problems that confront the cricketing world of to-day in general, and the English professional in particular. A "must" for all lovers of the game!

Indian Film

It has generally been recognized that, in a country like India, where 85 per cent of the people can not read or write, visual education has a great role to play in moulding the lives of the people and bringing them greater health, prosperity and enlightenment. The average Indian, particularly in the larger industrial cities, has proved a voracious cinema-goer. Thus the Indian film industry has on the one hand a noble destiny to fulfill and on the other, a consumer market to cater to, that is unsurpassable both for extent and potential. How has the Indian film industry reacted to two such uniquely favourable factors?

This is the question that Dr. Miss Panna Shah attempts to answer in her book, "The Indian Film". This detailed historical, sociological and economic survey of the film world, particularly in Bombay—the birthplace of the Indian film industry—had its genesis in an extensive thesis, which Miss Shah prepared as a student of Bombay University, and for which she was awarded a very well-earned doctorate.

Miss Shah seems to be agreed with the rest of us in the opinion that in

OUR CRICKET STORY: By Alec and Eric Bedser. Published by Evans Brothers Ltd. Price 10s 6d net. Pages 240.

THE INDIAN FILM: By Panna Shah. Published by S. K. Menon for the Motion Picture Society of India. Price Rs. 10. Pages 290.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS: The Autobiography of Nripendra Chandra Banerji. Published by A. Mukherjee & Co. Ltd. Price Rs. 8. Pages 314.

THE HOUSE THAT FREEDOM BUILT: By M. D. Japheth. Published by Kingley Publishers. Price Rs. 3. Pages 123.

INDIAN CULTURE THROUGH THE AGES: By M. L. Vidyarthi. Published by the Taheshwari Sahitya Mandir, Kanpur. Price Rs. 5.

THE TWO WORLDS: By S. N. Agarwal. Published by Hind Kitab's Ltd. Price Rs. 3 as 12. Pages 173.

CHIEF MINISTERS SPEAK: Published by the All-India Congress Committee. Price Rs. 2 as 8. Pages 241.

the past the Indian film industry has been a relative failure. This, however, is no mere generalization on her part. In spite of the difficulty encountered in film research, the author has succeeded in making her study statistically sound and accurate, and it is here that the chief merit of the book lies. As she herself points out in the preface, the greatest drawback to the reorientation and reorganization of the film industry in India lies in the almost complete lack of factual data. Nowadays, even Government has become alive to this need and the result has been the appointment of a Film Enquiry Committee.

Not only is this book the first serious contribution in the Indian film industry, but written as it is, without a personal axe to grind and with the objectivity of the trained investigator, it also serves to meet one of the long-felt needs of the industry.

After a short chapter on the place of the cinema in society, Miss Shah plunges straightaway into the historical evolution of the American and Indian films. In the second half of

Banerji has had a very full life—a life whose duration spanned the entire freedom movement of the country; for Nripendra Chandra Banerji was born in the same year as the Indian National Congress and died only in 1949. However, the story ends in 1946 (three years before the author's death) when the Indian struggle for freedom appeared to him to be at the cross-roads.

It is the story of the renaissance and socio-economic transformations of the last 60 years specially in Bengal, which throw a flood of light on Indian politics of recent years. After a career of 15 years as an editor and as a professor of English Language and Literature, Banerji devoted himself to the cause of the Congress in Bengal. A stormy petrel of resurgent Bengal, the founder of the first 'national' school in the Swadeshi period—he yet kept himself free from party-politics and was respected as a teacher of high moral standards by the heroes and reformers of the Indian freedom movement he came across—C. R. Das, Subhas Bose and of course Mahatma Gandhi.

Though a Gandhian, he has not been able to indoctrinate himself body and soul with the Gandhian theory and practice for Banerji, like so many others of his generation, especially in Bengal, was the victim of conflicting loyalties: an off-shoot of the Tilak-Aurobindo school he was inoculated with strong doses of Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore in the beginning of youth, and finally baptised in middle age in the streams of Gandhi's mystic personality.

Nripendra Chandra Banerji is a name that is greatly respected in Bengal and one that will not be easily forgotten, and his story is a true picture of the Bengal of the last fifty years.

House That Freedom Built

Freedom can be attained only by fighting for it and it can be preserved only by working for it. It is in this light that Mr. Japheth has written this short essay on the India of today, in which he seeks to examine the various problems that are confronting the nation since the advent of freedom. It presents no specific formula and is intended to do no more than stimulate thought on matters of moment. The conflict between the authority of the state and the rights of the individual, the necessity for unity and equality in a culturally, racially, religiously and linguistically heterogeneous Society in India and India's position vis-a-vis the rest of the world all come in for a very clear and outspoken analysis; though one wishes that Mr. Japheth had written a coherent connected narrative instead of the jumbled ramblings that one often finds in the essay.

The Two Worlds

The publisher's blurb describes Principal S. N. Agarwal as a 'renowned interpreter of Gandhian thought.... well-known to economic and political thinkers in India and abroad.... an experienced and progressive educationist'. It appears that in 1949 Mr. Agarwal undertook an educational tour of fifteen countries of the world and what he saw convinced him that the world was gradually but definitely drifting away from the Wendell Wilkian ideal of 'one world' into distinct worlds, respectively dominated by the forces of capitalism and Communism. Principal Agarwal feels that the Gandhian Way would pool together the best qualities of the two worlds for the happiness and welfare of mankind. A good travelogue,

though much of what Mr. Agarwal says has been said before, and said better.

Indian Culture Through The Ages

It is obvious that Mr. Vidyarthi has put in a great deal of painstaking labour in the compilation of the huge array of facts that go to make up this historical survey of Indian culture. More than that, it is difficult to say for the author. Surely one feels the glorious subject of our cultural heritage could have been more inspiringly handled than by an endless enumeration of little known and trivial facts. Besides the stilted, dull, and often grammatically inaccurate style makes heavy reading.

Chief Ministers Speak

The credit side of the doings of our Governments—Union and States—during the three years 1947-50 are well set out in this resume. The Congress President, Dr. Sitarumayya provides a foreword; Mr. Diwakar, Minister for Broadcasting in the Union Government, speaks for the Centre and the Chief Ministers speak for their respective States. We all realise the magnitude of the problems facing the Union and State Governments; we also realise that a great deal has been done since the advent of freedom; but a great deal more remains to be done and we can forgive the badly-fed, badly-clothed and badly-sheltered, common man if he appears sceptical of the self-congratulatory and back-thumping platitudes that the Chief Ministers occasionally indulge in.

LITTLE CLASSICS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS: Four brochures by J. C. Rolfe.

The Madras publishers of these four small brochures for young children deserve to be congratulated of their enterprise. It is an attempt at recounting the great classics of Indian and English literature in a language which young children can understand thus inculcating early in life a love for the masterpieces of literature. Written by an eminent educationist in Mr. Rolfe, these readers should prove popular in the lower standards of our schools.

P. D.

A PACIFIC PARADISE

(Continued from Page 2)

piety is sincere, and a force in the national life.

Communism is unheard of. At 15 every youth is entitled to eight acres of land on which to grow the basic foods a family requires, with a small surplus over for trade.

There are no factories or mines, and the islands have only 68 motor-cars and 81 lorries. Taxation is simple. Every male over 16—the age at which free and compulsory education ends—pays an annual poll-tax of 42 lbs. in addition to a small rental to the nobleman who is his chief for the land he has received.

The dignified soft-spoken Queen and her sons are happy at the orderly, contented, and prosperous state of the islands today, but they see dangers ahead. One is that the increase in population may in the foreseeable future make it impossible for each family to have its own plot of land.

Recently Crown Prince Tungi, who acts as Prime Minister to his mother the Queen, suggested that only birth control could avert economic disaster, and he went on to suggest that earning power should be increased by mechanising agriculture.

So it seems that the establishment of some form of co-operative peasant agriculture is the most probable next step of the administration in its effort to keep Tonga progressive, prosperous, and purely Polynesian.

The Old England

Does the old England still exist? Well, you still find the Passer-by dropping his penny in the little tin box when he takes a paper from the pile and the newspaper man doesn't happen to be there. And in the lounge of the workingman's club there hangs the notice an extract from the club's rules—stating: " Betting and swearing are forbidden on these premises."

—K. in 'Die Gegenwart'.

'ON TOP OF THE WORLD'



Russell in 'The Los Angeles Times'

the book, films and filmgoers come in for a detailed analysis. Such burning topics as the influence of films, the factual film, the cinema and censorship, and the future of the film are all critically and exhaustively dealt with.

Written as this book has been for an academic thesis is, a certain heaviness of style is almost inevitable. However, in this concise version, I would have liked to see Miss Shah using a more lively and racy style, which would have made her book appealing not only to the expert in the industry, for whom alone it seems to be intended, but also to the layman interested in the film industry. That in fact, is my only quarrel with a book that does so much of what it set out to do.

At The Cross-Roads

Most autobiographies make one wonder how so much could have been written about so little. But this volume of reminiscences, coming as it does from one of Bengal's greatest sons and one of the leading figures of the freedom movement, makes one also sit up and take heed. Patriot, educationist, scholar and mystic, Prof.

Heredity And Environment

"COULD our daughter inherit her mother's musical talent?"

"There are cases of cancer in my family. Can my child inherit this disease?"

"My husband and I both have straight hair. Could our children's hair be curly?"

"My husband is an alcoholic. Can our child inherit his weakness?"

All too often, such questions are still answered by ancient superstitions and old wives' tales. writes Norman Carlisle in "Coronet". An air of mystery surrounds the miracle of nature which has much to do with making us what we are, and which determines, long before conception, what our children will be like. Yet the vital field of heredity need no longer be a matter of guesswork. By peering at the tiniest building blocks of life with the electron microscope, by countless experiments with plants, insects, and animals, and by patiently studying thousands of human family records, scientists are at last solving many baffling biological mysteries.

Because no science more directly concerns everyone, the geneticists are trying to get their laboratory findings out into everyday life.

Ask Them

In this field of genetics, perhaps the most remarkable institution is the Charles Fremont Dight Institute at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. In addition to carrying out major scientific researches, it has set up a counselling service to give free information not only to doctors and social workers but to laymen as well. Anyone who has a question that concerns heredity can turn to the Dight Institute, personally or by mail, and be sure of getting an answer that is as accurate as science can make it.

Dr. Sheldon C. Reed, the director and his associate, Dr. Ray C. Anderson, have offered advice on hundreds of cases. Consider, for instance, the problem of the prospective young mother who was

occur in some creatures that resulted in differences in their offspring.

The problem was all very confusing until an Austrian monk, Gregor Johann Mendel, started to study the peas in his monastery garden. When he crossed yellow peas with green ones, tall peas with short ones, peas with wrinkled skins and those with smooth, he came up with a startlingly accurate solution to the baffling mystery of heredity.

Unfortunately, his description of his work lay gathering dust for years, and was not discovered by science until 1900. Then our own great Thomas Hunt Morgan was able to prove that the Medelian laws applied equally to all living creatures. Furthermore, Morgan was able to tell just how nature's master plan was carried out.

"Activators"

In every cell of every living creature there are tiny particles called chromosomes. Actually, each chromosome is a little string of beadlike particles called genes. Any one chromosome contains hundreds, and in some cases, probably thousands, of genes. These are "activators" which, in some way, set up chemical reactions that result in the formation of bodily features. These genes seem to determine many of our mental capabilities and personality traits, too.

Suppose, for example, that a man with dark brown eyes, coming from a family of which every member has dark brown eyes, marries a blue-eyed girl from a family of blue-eyed people. A geneticist would know, with almost absolute certainty, that their children's eyes would be brown.

Why can't the child's eyes be blue like his mother's or something between the two colours? The answer is that not all genes are of equal power. Some, called "dominant," are stronger than others, called "recessive." Dark-eye genes are always dominant. In this case, therefore, the blue-eye gene did not get a chance to work.

Perhaps the greatest number of queries tossed at the Dight Institute concern health. Do you inherit your health? This is a fascinating question, engaging the attention of many medical researchers. Piece by piece, they are fitting together a complicated jigsaw puzzle which, once complete, will serve as a guide to parents, and also may

TELEVISION IN CARS



A thousand-dollar television set holds the attention of this pretty Hstener as she sits in WILLIAM B. MACDONALD's Cadillac, in Chicago, Illinois. The 12-inch set was built into the car at a cost of \$1,000. The controls are installed inside one arm-rest and other tubes and equipment inside the trunk. The speaker is mounted to the rear seat and a revolving aerial, electrically controlled, was attached to the trunk.

Poll? Diabetes? Tuberculosis? They don't have certain answers. But one thing they want to make clear, because it will save needless worry. JUST BECAUSE YOU INHERIT A TENDENCY TOWARD A DISEASE DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOU WILL GET THE DISEASE.

Take rheumatic fever, for example. You cannot contract it unless you inherit the susceptibility; but even with the tendency you will not fall victim to this disease unless you are subjected to certain environmental factors.

ducted experiments in which one of several pairs of identical twins was given special training in certain tasks, such as stair building, manipulating blocks, and acquiring a vocabulary. Yet in each case the twin given the training did no better at the task than did the untrained one. Native intelligence was evidently the factor.

Nevertheless, the scientists don't think it is safe to be dogmatic about what makes superior mentalities. In this, as in countless other factors of personality and physique,

WHAT PARENTS PASS ON TO PROGENY

profoundly disturbed because during the weeks before her baby was conceived she and her husband had quarrelled constantly. She was afraid that this would have a detrimental effect on the child. The Institute was able to reassure her that she had nothing to worry about.

A Fallacy

Millions of people have subscribed to the ancient belief that the state of mind of parents at the time of conception influences the child's characteristics. But there is no proof that the idea is true. And that works for both favourable and unfavourable influences.

To understand why science can make positive statements about inherited traits, you must consider the astonishing process by which characteristics are passed from generation to generation. From the dawn of time, men have been fascinated by the mystery of why all living creatures and plants turn out to look just about like their parents.

Miraculously, an acorn "knows" how to become an oak not an elm or a maple. A frog lays eggs, and somehow they "know" enough to become frogs, not toads or fish. Though there might be variations, members of any living species always resembled and behaved like other members of the species.

Pioneer

On the other hand, changes did

help to combat killers like cancer, heart diseases, and rarer ailments.

Science Helps

An accurate knowledge of inherited conditions means that a doctor is far better prepared to deal with medical problems. Witness a case in which a child developed a fever. The cause seemed to be a thyroid deficiency, and the doctor prescribed accordingly. Yet the fever grew worse.

A consulting physician found the answer in heredity. One of the parents, and other relatives, suffered from defective body-temperature control. This knowledge helped him deduce that the child lacked normal sweat glands; the thyroid extract given him had increased, rather than decreased, his temperature.

While science is discovering that many conditions once of doubtful origin can be attributed to hereditary factors, sometimes the reverse is true.

Syphilis, for example, was once thought to be inherited. But the truth is that, while a child can be born with the disease, he cannot inherit it. In such cases, an intra-uterine infection causes the embryo to develop the disease during the mother's pregnancy.

Heredity And Disease

Before they can decide positively about the inheritability of many diseases, the scientists have much more investigating to do. Cancer?

However, anyone who wants an answer to the old question, "Which is more important to the development of a personality: environment or heredity?" will have a hard time starting an argument with a geneticist. He will tell you that they are both important in determining a life history. They work together to make the individual what he is.

A child may come equipped with all sorts of hereditary talents, yet if he is doomed to grow up in a bad home, the advantages can be lost. On the other hand, a child with hereditary limitations may grow up in a good environment, provided by conscientious parents who help him to do more with his limited abilities.

Intelligence Puzzle

One of the most challenging puzzles concerns the question of whether intelligence is inherited.

It is generally assumed that talent, particularly musical and artistic talent, is due to some genetic quality, as studies of families in which there are many talented people would indicate.

But what about just plain mental capacity? That is a difficult question to answer, because intelligence is subject to environmental influence probably more than any other human trait.

Still, there is striking evidence that intelligence must be included in the list of qualities we get from the genes bequeathed by our parents. Geneticists have found twins to be helpful subjects in their exploration.

At Yale, Dr. Arnold Gesell con-

heredity may make us what we are, but the geneticists agree that what really counts is "What you do with what you've got."

World's Greatest Plateglass Window

(Continued from page 6)

and it was not until eighty years ago that it was made by rolling. By the modern process the raw materials—sand, soda ash, dolomite and limestone—are fed into one end of a heated furnace which holds some twelve hundred tons, melted, refined and then cooled down and rolled out in a broad ribbon. As the glass leaves the tank it passes into a machine which grinds both top and bottom sides simultaneously.

The firm is very proud of this process, which is considered to be something of an engineering miracle as, in addition to speeding up manufacture, it produces flatter glass than ever before.

How It Was Lifted

The big difficulty with the vast window made for the Festival was to lift it ready for dispatch. The firm uses a vacuum-operated sucker to lift plate glass and a special one with forty-four suction pads had to be made to move this giant window, a machine so unusual that it is on show at the Festival.

Towards the end of his talk Holt revealed that this biggest piece of plate glass in the world was actually cut from an even bigger piece, about seventy feet long.

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vyas.*

WHILE the Government and aristocracy are urged to offer encouragement to artists, the relation of art to the people or the latter's role in its development is mostly missed.

It has to be remembered that any art to be national must be a vital concern of the entire nation and not a monopoly of any of its segments like the ruling community or aristocracy.

People As Patrons

It is true that India's arts had enjoyed royal and aristocratic patronage, but anyone who has acquired deep insight into her cultural history will never admit that the people were left outside the ambit of art. It is inconceivable that in a vast country like this all the artists—painters, sculptors, architects, musicians and dancers—were supported exclusively by the state and aristocracy. It will be a mistake to think that the people had nothing to do with artists.

Those who claim to be connoisseurs take delight in holding post-mortem examinations on the ancient relics. If such persons will turn to the people and learn to pick out relics of arts, from the latter's unsophisticated life, they will realise that the people's share in sustaining and stimulating the growth of various arts was not small. However one must have trained and unprejudiced eyes and ears to catch such relics.

Art In Life

Festivals, rituals and forms of music and dance which the people have preserved have their great, though their origins cannot be located with certainty. The cross-section of unsophisticated life will show that music, dance and design of high standards are ramifications of the art tradition which the people have continued. They are to the people their normal expressions and not items intended for exhibitions.

A close analysis of some such forms in certain regions will reveal faint evidences of the art forms conforming to the technique of classical standards. It will further indicate that the people were capable of understanding and assimilating arts of high order and that such arts were accessible to them. These two points have an important bearing upon the present day conditions of distribution of arts. The people's art forms have been dubbed as folk and have been superciliously ignored by the fastidious connoisseurs and ostentatious of the so-called art lovers.

Certain folk forms furnish unmistakable evidences of the fact that the people in the past were patrons of artists. Their survival by itself is an indication of the people's enduring interest in various arts. If one goes to the South, he will find that music and dance of the authentic technique are appreciated there in a larger measure than in the North. Carnatic music, Kathakali and Bharat Natyam have retained their integrity and intrinsic beauty because their patrons—the people—have exercised vigilance over their presentation and have kept the exponents constantly on the alert.

Invidious Distinctions

With the loss of freedom, the cultural individuality of the country had been a victim of the foreign domination. The people had submitted meekly to the foreign rule and had accepted everything that it had forced upon them. No encouragement was given to the indigenous arts. The people were left with their traditional forms which also lost much with the passage of time. The foreign rulers had imported their own arts—painting, sculpture and architecture which were introduced to the artists and their patrons as superior to theirs. This

People's support to Artists—Art in unsophisticated life—New approach without aims—Towards art through education—Dance attracts New Delhi—Garden villages in South—Bhagat's progressive art.

marked the early beginning of the movement of urban art distinct from the people's art which was erroneously styled as the folk.

This urban art has the qualities of a sophisticated product. It shows that art of the right sort and high order is a caviare to its patrons. This urban art, in spite of its obvious defects has gained immense popularity and has come to be regarded as a standard by the Government also. As long as the invidious distinctions of arts like the urban and folk are not abolished, genuine Indian arts will

of the ways to achieve this desideratum to a certain extent. The object of reorganising education on these lines should be to make students appreciators of arts. Education will foster art appreciation in the sections of the population to which it will be made available, and this will not be a small achievement.

However much will depend upon how training in arts is planned as an integral part of education. At present, art—painting and drawing or music is introduced in schools as a practical subject, but the point which

"FIRE BRIGADE"



By Vajubhai Bhagat

not rise again soon and will not approach the people.

Not Simple Task

The solution of the crucial problem of art is not so easy as it seems to be to those who are bossing the show at New Delhi. It will not be facilitated by the grant of scholarships to artists or establishment of academies. To preserve everything of each Indian art in its available genuine technique is the immediate necessity. It implies direct and substantial support to accredited exponents be they of the hereditary or educated class which will serve as a stimulus to them to continue the tradition. Real art and not the fashionable urban forms must be made accessible to the people. Since every art when presented in its finished stage even as an entertainment has its educative values, it should as a rule, be of authentic standards.

Still more difficult but important is the task of stimulating the people's interest in different arts. If the people are critical, charlatanism in art will cease to flourish. Integrator of art in general education is one

should not be missed is that aesthetic appreciation is not likely to be cultivated by the mere ability to draw and paint or to sing a few tunes in a simple manner. Students must have useful knowledge of the different arts for the sake of understanding them well. Such knowledge can be imparted to them easily, if a cultural course covering all the arts is introduced in the final two stages of school education. It can be, further, supplemented, if biographies of great artists and lessons on monumental works are included in general readers, and if arts are assigned their legitimate place in the text books on history and geography. This popular aspect of art education is a subject which demands immediate attention of the Government.

Dance Without Standards

Dance has come to be a favourite art in the olympic New Delhi. Dancers have begun to regard even a visit to the capital as a qualification; and a few have succeeded, irrespective of their training or experience, to having the privilege of dancing before the President and Ministers. It

seems there is a sort of competition particularly among fastidious amateurs to present, at New Delhi, their dances and ballets composed overnight, and a few of them have happened to get some influential dilettanti to support or sponsor them.

It is to be regretted that hardly any discrimination is exercised in selecting dancers for the conferences and functions convened or supported by the Government. In such circumstances, it will not be surprising if the names of great exponents like Shambhoo Maharaj who is not far from New Delhi are never mentioned. New Delhi should not be expected to honour real exponents of dance as long as the functions are organised or guided by the persons who cannot discriminate between real Kathak or Manipuri dance and its caricature and yet claim to be dance connoisseurs.

Beauty And Prosperity

The Government of Madras has, before it, a commendable project to build a few garden villages in conformity with the principles of town and country planning. The United Nations has extended technical assistance to the Government through its experts. One of them, Mr. Robert C. Alexander has already tendered advice on housing and town and country planning for a group of eight to twelve garden villages. To lay out a garden village is a way to beauty as well as prosperity.

Mr. Alexander's advice on the question of town and country planning must have been competent, but nothing is known about the style of architecture recommended by him for housing. Since India has a distinctive architectural tradition, attempts should be made to adjust it to the modern requirements and to the environment provided by the scientific process of planning. The garden village in India should be a model distinctive of her art and architectural tradition wherever it is built. From this point of view, it should, in a way, set a problem for the United Nations' experts.

New Resources

Education in the areas comprised by the merged states has been one of the primary concerns of the Government of Bombay. Recently the Government has sanctioned a scheme of training in crafts for primary teachers—a scheme which is calculated to bring primary schools in the merged areas in line with those in other parts of the state. The Government, it is hoped, will consider the desirability of extending the scope of craft training to artistic handicrafts peculiar to the various regions.

Artist With Convictions

Mr. Vajubhai Bhagat, whose "Fire Brigade" appears in these columns is one of the brilliant alumni of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. He ranks among the few artists of the younger generation in Western India who have gained prominence through sustained and serious work. Like a true Indian artist, Mr. Bhagat has selected the Indian style as his mode of expression and has followed it consistently. His paintings have to be counted as his contribution to contemporary Indian painting of the "right type".

As an artist, Mr. Bhagat is loyal to his convictions and not to those who have aspired to shine by diverting the attention of young and weak-minded artists to their pet exotic modes and mannerisms. "Fire Brigade" is one of his recent works. Mr. Bhagat has selected the angle which offers a full and fine view of the scene. The painting shows control over line clarity of expression and decorative treatment within limits, and there are among the leading features of his painting.

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

UNFORTUNATELY, in this country, which is full of folk-tales and legends, we seem to be losing them step by step. Where are the days gone when grannies used to collect children round the hearth and relate to them stories of yore—stories of the brave heroes and heroines—stories full of inspiration? We have not put forth an effort to collect these stories and publish them in a book form.

The western countries, however, have tried to preserve their stories. And here is a set of "My Book House."—Twelve volumes of 773 graded selections from the basic literature of the world, presented from a child's point of view, in 2,752 pages and with 2,082 illustrations, of which 1,244 are in colour, that Sheila Shewak wishes to bring to your notice. The new (revised) edition of "My Book House", is a kind of a plan of right reading for children from babyhood to early adolescence (Price dol 69.50—Publishers: The Book House for Children, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A.)

In these volumes:—

I. All the material used has been read and tested for (a) literary merit, (b) desirable subject matter, judged from the standpoint of giving the child constructive, not destructive, concepts of living, and (c) interest to the child. Everything included had to pass this critical three-way test.

II. "My BOOK HOUSE" has been 'graded emotionally' to fit the child's ever-changing and broadening interests during these five phases of his emotional development: realistic (Vols I and II), expanding (Vols. III, IV and V), imaginative (Vols. VI and VII), adventure (Vols. VIII and IX), and romantic (Vols. X and XI). And finally, Volume XII culminates a progressive effort to provide a comprehensive glimpse of literature as a whole.

(Psychologists and child guidance experts now recognize that the child who is forced beyond his immediate capacity for learning or doing, may acquire feelings of anxiety that carry over into his adult life.)

III. It has been 'graded physically' on the basis of vocabulary, subject matter, length and complexity of story structure and plot. (Educators assert that when a child is given reading matter that is lower than his mental age, he loses interest in the printed page, as a source of pleasure. When reading matter is beyond his ability to comprehend and enjoy, the reverse is true: he comes to think of reading as a disagreeable chore.)

The child starts with nursery rhymes and short poems, experience stories, repetitive stories and simple fairy and folk tales. And when he is ready for them, he goes on to more vigorous folk tales, such as "Jack, the Giant-Killer" and "Childe Roland and the Goblin King." Then come inspiring real-life stories and imaginative tales. After that, as the child matures, he progresses to wholesome adventure stories, legends, myths, the great epics of the world, and biographical sketches showing the development of English and American literature from Chaucer down to the present.

IV. Representative literature from many countries and stories of all kinds—Adventure, Bible, Biographical, Imaginative, Nature, Nonsense, Real Life—give the child a broad and balanced literary diet during each stage of his development as well as throughout his formative years.

V. The illustrations in "My BOOK HOUSE" were done "especially for children" and "designed to appeal to children." Because they "interpret the text on the page of the text," they help the child to build vocabulary through close association. In addition to hearing new words, he sees clues to their meanings in the pictures that illustrate them. They are accurate in detail and help the



child notice tiny differences, a skill he will require in learning how to read. They are authentic, so that he will get only true impressions of peoples, places and things. "My BOOK HOUSE" contains hundreds of beautiful illustrations by more than seventy distinguished artists of the past and present.

In "MY BOOK HOUSE" the best works of about one hundred and eighty authors from the basic literature of fifty-two countries have been brought together.

In his travels through the colourful pages of "My BOOK HOUSE", the child is introduced to a selection of the best literature and the great authors of past and present, covering a span of more than 2,500 years.

At each stage of his emotional development and in every type of story—Religions, Nature, Nonsense, etc.—he is carried to many countries of the world on the magic carpet of literary make-believe.

He learns about the customs, traditions, costumes, houses, streets, public buildings of foreign lands and the same and similar things about the different parts of his own land.

He becomes aware of peoples, ideas, ways of life other than his own. Historical references throughout add to these broadening influences as his sympathy and understanding grow.

The physical and emotional grading of the material in "MY BOOK HOUSE" makes it possible for him to do all this naturally and easily AT HIS OWN RATE OF SPEED.

All the best-known and best-loved characters of nursery lore are represented in the Mother Goose collection in the opening pages of Volume I.

(Footnotes on the historical associations of the nursery rhymes, while of no interest to the small child, extend their use and interest to older children and even adults.)

In addition to the general index, described below, Volume XII contains biographical sketches of thirty-five of the world's greatest writers "An Interesting History of Old Mother Goose," an explanation of the world's great epics, and a guide to the pronunciation of proper names.

The ENTIRELY NEW Seventy-two-page, three-part, comprehensive index covers (a) Authors, Titles, and Leading Characters, (b) Special Subjects, and (c) Character Building with an explanatory preface to each.

There are fifty-three headings in the Special Subjects section of the Index, without including sub-headings or cross-references. Among these are: Artists and Illustrators, Countries of the World, Costumes, Epics, Folklore and Legends, Gods and Goddesses, Holidays, Nature, Nursery Rhymes, Occupations, Toys and Transportation.

There are eighty-five headings in the Character Building section of the Index, without including sub-headings or cross-references. Under the letter "F", for example, are listed Fair Play, Faith, Faithfulness, Fault-finding, Fearlessness, Fears, Foolishness, Forgiveness, and Friendship. Under Fears the various causes of fear in children are explained together with helpful ways of meeting them.

IN ADDITION TO BEING MORE COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE, THE NEW INDEX HAS BEEN SIMPLIFIED FOR EASIER USE BY BOTH PARENT AND CHILD OF READING AGE.

The beautiful and colourful bindings range from a delicate apple green to a brilliant hunter green and from a dazzling royal blue to a dainty powder blue. (These help the child to learn colour tones and identify the individual volumes before he learns to read.)

"My BOOK HOUSE" is printed in easy-to-read type, on durable, non-

glare paper. It is stitched between colourful end sheets to a linen backing and bound in a sturdy fabric designed for hard wear. Almost all of the cover pictures are reproductions of original oils painted especially for The BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN by distinguished contemporary artists. "My BOOK HOUSE" was designed to (a) provide a balanced literary diet for the child; (b) give him a broad cultural background; (c) instill within the child a love of and admiration for fine qualities of character; and (d) build his vocabulary and prepare him for learning how to read.

Among the other outstanding features of the New (Revised) Edition are the Foreword, and the Prefaces to each volume. The foreword contains a general statement of the purpose of this work and a discussion of the problems concerned with giving the child the right story at the right period of his growth. The preface to

appreciably, but inland seas of lesser area are strongly affected by the beds over which they lie, and minerals brought down by streams.

Letter Enigma

My first is in sun, but not in moon;
My second is in hare, but not in oon;
My third is in iron, but not in ore;
My fourth is in lock, but not in door;
My fifth is in orchard, but not in fruit;
My sixth is in overcoat, but not in suit;

My whole spells one
Who lives much at sea;
He works for you
And he works for me.

Answer: Sailor.
WASTED ENERGY
Teacher: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy, Johnny?"
Johnny: "Yes, sir, telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Chowpatty Seaface Balkan-Ji-Bari Unit celebrated its anniversary with



Balkan-Ji-Bari At Ananda Bazar

each volume presents the needs of the child at the particular period for which that volume was designed, together with interesting comments on the material it contains.

Read in consecutive order, the prefaces provide an overview of the series, as well as numerous delightful and little-known sidelights on literature. These are the gold nuggets that have been panned by the editor during a period of more than thirty-five years. They should delight the heart of the literary connoisseur and student, as well as that of the parent who seeks to grow with her child into a person of greater understanding and broader cultural attainments.

Saltier Seas

We know that the seas are strongly impregnated with salt, but it does not strike the average person that some seas may be saltier than others. A torpedoed sailor swimming in the North Sea would not notice much difference in the salinity of the water were he torpedoed again in the Pacific, but if he fell into the Dead Sea it would be another story, for there the water is 24 per cent salt. There is only one sea saltier, and that is the Great Salt Lake in America, which is 28 per cent. Of all the seas, the Caspian is the least salty, being only six-tenths of 1 per cent, and next comes Lake Van, in Turkey, which is 2 per cent. Lake Urmia, in Iran, is 15 per cent. The great oceans are only 3 per cent salt, and do not vary

a nice little programme and was visited by Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, Shrimati Vidyaben Munim, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Kumari Nooru Peermahomed and Shri Shewak Bhograj.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari had a workers' week-end camp which was inaugurated by Kumari Kapila Khandwalla. There were lectures by Shri Raman Patel and others, and Kumari Dhunben Taraporewala arranged a demonstration of Balkan-Ji-Bari programme.

Anybody can join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada Gulistan, Khar—Bobby 21, mentioning your full name and address, and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You can also send your short contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., and if found suitable, they will be gladly published in this "Corner."

JAI HIND!

*All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada*

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 28



"Work While You Work"



"Play While You Play"

WHEN 'PRAVDA' DENOUNCED FATHER OF 'FORMALISM'



(Continued from Page 4.)

takovich and many others have done.

THERE WAS NO RUBASHOV BLIND IN HIM.

Meyerhold Speaks

After two preliminary addresses the chairman announced: "The next speaker is Vsevolod Meyerhold." The auditorium rocked with applause. When Meyerhold appeared behind the desk briefcase in hand a tired, gray-haired man the ovation continued from artists who had forgotten their differences with him and fully sympathized with his dilemma. Then he began to speak. Mr. Jelagin, who was there says he started slowly, in a low, deliberate voice. Little by little a light came into his eyes. Before long his strengthening tones had in them the ring of steel.

The whole of Meyerhold's speech, as Mr. Jelagin has reported it, merits quoting. It is easy enough for the safe to tell the endangered what they should or should not do. Doing it, however, is quite a different thing. The words that follow are the memorable self-deceiving words Meyerhold had the courage to utter. I beg you to read them to the end and to note how the independence and integrity of the artist finally assert themselves heroically.

"I want to express my sincere appreciation to the organizers of the First National Convention of Directors who invited me to participate in its work and who gave me this opportunity to appear before you so that I could voice my thoughts about the creative principles which have guided me and about the numerous criticisms to which I have been subjected during the last year. I have been accused of many mistakes which are innate in the work of a theatrical director and in all sincerity I admit most of them. I want to dwell in greater detail on these mistakes and I will begin by enumerating them.

Refutes Accusations

"Harsh things have been said about the harmful influence I have exercised on many young Soviet theatrical directors. I was deemed responsible for the appearance in the Soviet theatre of a sad and harmful phenomenon which was given the clever appellation of 'Meyerhold mania'.

"I am sorry as a matter of principle that I have not attacked more vehemently the many uninspired and illiterate directors who halfheartedly imitated my style, invariably distorting and cheapening it. They never made any attempt to grasp my creative principles and they perverted my ideas without ever understanding my artistic aims. If you call the pitiful, laboured efforts of such directors 'Meyerhold mania', I, Meyerhold, denounce it. So much for the first accusation.

"Harsh things have also been said about the way I have desecrated our classic heritage. I have been charged with conducting inexcusable experiments with the revered creations of Gogol, Griboyedov, and Ostrovsky. There is truth in this accusation. In producing many of the classic plays I went too far in my experimentation and I gave my imagination too much freedom, occasionally forgetting that the artistic value of the material on which I was working was always infinitely greater than anything I could add. I admit that in producing classic plays I should have recognized more often my limitations and displayed more creative modesty.

But this is not true of my 'Forest' and my 'Camille'. I am convinced that these productions were good and that my contribution made the plays more interesting and appealing and helped the Soviet audiences to understand their content and the ideas behind them. So much for the second accusation.

"Third and last, I have been accused of being a formalist in my creative work, of obscuring the content in my search for new and original forms and of forgetting the purpose in the search for means.

"This is a grave accusation and I accept it only in part. I admit that in the course of my creative life I was responsible for several productions in which I wanted to test some recent thoughts and ideas in the field of dramatic form. They

were experimental productions in which form occupied a dominant place.

But such productions were few—I can count them on the fingers of one hand. Even so a master, and I have the temerity of considering myself one, must have the right to experiment. He must have the moral right to test his creative ideas no matter how they turn out in the end. He must have the right to make mistakes, because all mortals have that right and he is a mortal like any others.

Formalism?

"I very seldom indulged in tests and experiments which can be called formalistic. Most of my creative work has no trace of formalism.

"On the contrary all my efforts were directed toward finding an organic style that suited a given content, and I believe that I frequently succeeded. It was never Stanislavsky's style or Tairov's style. It was never Sidorov's, Petrov's, or Ivanov's style—it was Meyerhold's style that contained all the characteristics of my creative individualism.

"Why should this be called formalism, and what is your definition of formalism? I also would like to ask the question in reverse: what is anti-formalism? What is socialist realism? Apparently socialist realism is orthodox anti-formalism.

I would like to consider this question in practical rather than theoretical terms. How would you describe the present trend in the Soviet theatre? Here I have to be frank.

"If what has happened in the Soviet theatre recently is anti-formalism, if what is happening today on the stages of the best Moscow theatres is an achievement of the Soviet drama, I prefer to be considered a formalist.

I, for one, find the work in our theatres at present pitiful and terrifying. I don't know whether it is anti-formalism, or naturalism, or naturalism, or some other 'ism', but I do know that it is uninspired and bad.

"This pitiful and sterile something that aspires to the title of socialist realism has nothing in common with art.

Yet the theatre is art, and without art there can be no theatre. Go to the Moscow theatres and look at the colourless boring productions which are all alike and which differ only in their degree of worthlessness. No longer can anyone identify the creative signature of the Maly Theatre of the Vakhtangov Theatre, of the Kamerny Theatre, or of the Moscow Art Theatre.

In the very places where only recently creative life was seething, where men of art searched, made mistakes, experimented, and found new ways to create productions some of which were bad and others which were given the clever appellation of 'Meyerhold mania', now there is nothing but a depressing, well-meaning, shockingly mediocre, and devastating lack of talent.

"Was this your aim? If so you have committed a horrible deed. You have washed the child down the drain with the dirty water. In your effort to eradicate formalism you have destroyed art!

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? MEYERHOLD WAS ARRESTED THE FOLLOWING DAY AND HAS NEVER BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE.

A FEW WEEKS LATER HIS WIFE WAS FOUND IN HER APARTMENT BRUTALLY MURDERED, WITH SEVENTEEN KNIFE WOUNDS IN HER BODY. THE APARTMENT WAS SEALED BY THE NKVD AND ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

In the autumn of that same 1939 a volume appeared in which a stenographic report was given of all the speeches made at that First Convention of Theatrical Directors. But, says Mr. Jelagin Meyerhold's speech was missing and his name was not included in the list of those who attended 'Pravda', to be sure, on June 15, 1939, had referred briefly to his appearance before the convention. This was the last time Meyerhold's name was mentioned in the Soviet press—'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

ATOM, FRIEND OF MAN



(Continued from Page 2.)

net which receive their supplies from Britain. In America the purchaser of ritoms is required to give an undertaking that he will report on the use he has made of them at various intervals after purchase. He is required also to fill in a large number of forms relating to their use.

There are few restraints on this side of the Atlantic and consequently the use of ritoms has spread even more quickly here than in the United States.

Britain supplies the Commonwealth and the countries of Europe up to the Iron Curtain. The amounts produced, of course, are very small, but the uses call for only the tiniest quantities at a time.

In industry the greatest use for ritoms is in checking metal castings for flaws. Previously this was done by X-ray photography. The X-rays penetrated the metal and showed up any flaws. This apparatus is very costly to buy and quite expensive to use.

The rays emitted by ritoms are just as effective in penetrating metal, and equally good for taking pictures of the castings through which they have passed. The procedure is quite simple: the castings which are to be photographed are arranged in a circle and behind each of them is placed a photographic plate or film covered to protect it from daylight.

The ritoms are then taken from the lead container in which they usually travel and put in the middle of the circle. The usual exposure time for this kind of photography is about eight hours, and when the exposure is finished the ritoms are put back in their lead container. The films or plates are developed in the ordinary way, and on them is a faithful record of any faults in the castings. The method is cheap, simple and effective, and for these reasons opens up a much wider field in checking the reliability of manufactured metal articles.

Because of their capacity for 'seeing through' things ritoms are also widely used in checking the contents of packets filled by machinery. The packets move along the production belt very quickly, and what is needed is something that can tell instantly whether the packet is properly filled or not.

A weighing machine can do the job, but it does it slowly, and if it is to be automatic it needs rather complicated machinery to work it. The ritoms are placed in a container so that they emit a beam of radiation across the production belt. They pass through each packet and on.

If one packet is full only a certain amount of radiation from the ritoms will get through. If the packet is not full more radiation will go through the empty space to work a mechanism on the other side of the belt which will throw out the unfilled packet.

Obviously the idea can be used for most kinds of mechanically filled packets.

Ritons radiations are used also as thickness gauges. They can measure the thickness of plastic sheets, paper and metal sheets. The newest aluminium rolling mill in the world, that at Rogerstone in Wales, has been fitted with a riton thickness gauge to ensure that the sheet aluminium is of the thickness that it is supposed to be. Here again use is made of the fact that atom radiations pass through most things but the thicker the object through which they are passing the less easily do they get through.

If the material is thick enough the radiations will not go through at all. As it is known exactly how much radiation will go through any particular thickness of anything it is quite easy to use ritoms in this way.

As soon as the amount of radiation passing through varies, it is known that the thickness of the sheet passing through is not what it ought to be. If there is too much radiation the sheet is too thin, and vice-versa. So accurate is this new industrial tool that it will measure the thickness of paper or plastics accurately to one thousandth of an inch—and will do it while the

sheet is travelling through at high speed.

The fire risk common in some industries—paper mills for example—is caused by static electricity. All sorts of ideas have been tried to prevent the accumulation of static electricity so that it shall not be able to 'flash' and set fire to things.

The only safe way to dispose of the electricity is to earth it, but the problem is to collect the 'static' so that it can be conveyed to safety. Now it is fairly well known that in certain circumstances air itself will act as a conductor of electricity. The air has to be 'ionised', that is, charged with ions, which are electrically charged atoms. The radiations from ritoms do exactly this to air with which they come in contact. So a beam of riton radiations is directed to the place where the static electricity lies, and the static is safely conveyed to earth.

Ritoms can stand up to intense heat and this gives rise to another application of their usefulness. One of the things that ironfounders want to know is when the linings of their furnaces wear out through the tremendous heat to which they are continuously subjected.

If ritoms of cobalt are put into a furnace behind the furnace blocks they will go on emitting their signals until they have disappeared into the furnace itself, that is when the furnace block in front of them has completely worn out. At that moment the signals from the ritoms will cease, and the ironfounder will know that his furnace needs relining.

The men at Horwell are finding out how many kinds of ritoms they can separate from other atoms how they can irradiate them in the pile, and then how they can recover them for use in any of the fields mentioned above. They can prepare ritoms of any of the substances they have so far handled with any required degree of radioactivity, that is to say, any given amount of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation.

In doing this work they are faced with the difficulty that ritoms begin to lose their strength the moment they are removed from the pile. So that if a hospital in Switzerland, a manufacturer in Britain or an agricultural science establishment in South Africa need ritoms of a particular strength, the people at Horwell arrange to irradiate them in the pile so that they are considerably stronger than they will need to be when they arrive at their destination.

Then, after they have been treated at Horwell, or at the Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, and when they have travelled to their destinations they will still have exactly the right amount of strength left in them to perform the task they are to undertake.

When man first set off the atomic bomb it was as though he had released some frightful genie from a bottle. He had taken the cork out of the bottle and the genie escaped, never again to be put back.

All over the world, men and women saw that evil genie in the mushroom-shaped cloud of smoke from the explosion of atomic bombs. For them it was only a fearful, horrible thing. Most of them have yet to realise that there is a good side to that genie as well as the bad side which is only too apparent.

Now, some of the good work of the genie is becoming evident. For the first time ever mankind can begin to understand the inner workings of physical man.

Since the great English physician William Harvey first demonstrated the circulation of the blood in the early 17th century most laymen have had to take his discovery on trust. Now ritoms can prove that circulation conclusively and show the speed at which it happens. The work done by men and women such as Röntgen, who discovered X-rays, and Marie Curie who discovered radium, is coming to full fruition. The genie of the atom bomb now offers us a new kind of lamp to use in observing disease wherever it attacks the human body...EVERYBODY'S WEEKLY.

POISON PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TODAY

But Popes And Potentates Fell Victim To It In Early Days

IN case of disappointment, I must begin with a warning:

There is now no future in poisoning, writes Dr. Brian McCormac in 'Lilliput'.

Having to sign the poisons book; the vigilance of trustees, insurance companies, police, and other busy-bodies; the ease and delicacy of modern chemical tests; these, and similar interferences with the liberty of the subject, have turned the "gentle art of self-advancement," or "diplomacy's secret weapon" as Cesare Borgia used to call it, into a mug's game. This is one of the few benefits of progress about which there is general agreement.

History, however, shows that poisoning and civilisation have always gone together.

In Ancient Times

The ancient Egyptians used to distil hydrocyanic acid from peach stones, which, when legally administered, was known as the fatal peach. The Greeks employed a distillation of hemlock for official executions. It was known as the State poison; Socrates was one of its most illustrious victims. It was slow in action; sometimes a second dose was needed. One executioner refused to administer "the same again" until paid a further twelve drachmas.

In the decadent Roman Empire poisoners were in great demand. Their doyen was Locusta, a contemporary of Nero's, who ran a school of "eliminators," and carried out extensive researches on slaves.

The Latin tradition was developed to the full in the Middle Ages. Italian politicians eschewed the orthodox methods of bribery and corruption, and simply poisoned themselves into office. In the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the Italian school of poisoners had an international reputation. Experts were summoned from afar like Harley Street consultants. Their fee increased according to the distance travelled, and the importance of the subject.

Price For Every Man

One ace poisoner, John of Ragusa, submitted estimates as follows to the Doge's Council in Venice: He required a pension of 1,500 ducats a year for the elimination of the Emperor Maximilian, an offer which the Council considered very reasonable and accepted at once. His further estimates were:

For the great Sultan: 500 ducats. For the King of Spain: 150 ducats including travelling expenses.
For the Duke of Milan: 60 ducats.
For the Marquis of Mantua: 50 ducats.

For the Pope: 100 ducats.
Most famous of Italian poisoners are, of course, the Borgias (Spanish by origin) with their preponderant motto: "God said: Let there be light and there was light. We say: Let there be night and night there shall be."

At a Borgia orgy, with arsenic unrationed, it was even on the field bar none. Even Cesare Borgia, the host, suffered considerably from swallowing a poisoned sweetmeat before the servant could catch his eye.

Aqua Toffana

More incontrovertibly successful on a mass scale, was a Neapolitan lady named Toffana who sold concentrated arsenic bottled as medicinal spring water, decorated with the effigy of St. Nicholas of Bari. People soon began to find out that Aqua Toffana had special virtues, and a brisk trade was conducted for the purpose of eliminating rivals, relatives and the like.

Altogether Toffana is reckoned to have been responsible for the liquidation of at least 600 people including two Popes and many lesser church dignitaries.

The commonest method of administering poison is by seasoning the food. This explains the popularity of arsenic, which is fairly tasteless.

Pope Clement VII is said to have been poisoned by the fumes of a torch which had been treated with arsenic.

The burning torch must have given off arseniuretted hydrogen gas which is very poisonous. It took detective

story writers another six hundred years to think up this method.

Poison ring, either containing secret receptacles, the contents of which could be dropped into the victim's drink, or ornamented with venomous spikes which would prick him during a handshake, were a popular line in Renaissance Jewellers' shops.

Women To The Fore

Throughout history, women poisoners outnumbered men by more than two to one, with arsenic as their favourite dose. The most notorious of them is the Marquise de Brinvilliers, born 1630, executed 1676. She began by poisoning her father, having first tested her chemistry on the patients of the Paris hospitals, where, to the amazement of her friends, she was seen distributing flasks of wine and biscuits in the wards. She then poisoned several more relatives and one or two lovers.

Doctors, despite their, easy access to the stuff, have a good record. The rare medical poisoner usually prefers some lesser known drug. Dr. Pritchard of Glasgow removed his wife and mother-in-law with the aid of antimony. Dr. Palmer, the Rugby murderer, used strychnine. Dr. Crippen preferred hydrocyanic acid to accelerate his wife's end.

The records for diabolical originality could probably be claimed by Dr. Panchenko and Dr. Petiot.

Dr. Petiot, the Parisian mass murderer of the late war, injected over 60 Jewish persons with prussic acid, pretending that he was giving them an inoculation which was a necessary formality before they could obtain visas to South American countries to which they hoped to escape from the Nazi occupation.

Dr. Panchenko, a Petrograd physician in the early years of this century, used to supplement his earnings from general practice by supplying Prussic acid to would-be suicides at 40 roubles a shot. In 1911 he was employed by a certain Patrick O'Brien de Lacy to remove his brother-in-law, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, who stood between him and a large fortune, for 10,000, 50,000 and 500,000 roubles respectively. The method he chose was injecting them with diphtheria toxin, having first aroused their enthusiasm for a "wonderful new drug, a positive elixir."

Bacteria Medium

There have been other cases of poisoning by bacteria, but the difficulties in obtaining cultures and the uncertainty as to their virulence have deprived this method of any real popularity.

One of the strangest poisonings cases in medical history concerns the late Sir Richard Quain, the famous anatomist. He performed a postmortem on a man said to have committed suicide by poisoning, and found a large amount of undigested arsenic in his stomach but none in his system. On investigating, he discovered a fantastic train of circumstances. The man had walked into a chemist's shop and asked for arsenic in order to commit suicide. The chemist had given him some tartar emetic which he supposed would make the man very sick indeed and teach him a lesson.

Having taken the mixture, however, the man had changed his mind, gone to hospital and submitted himself to the vigorous but misguided ministrations of two medical students there being no doctor present at the time.

The students gave him some more tartar emetic topped off with iron oxide, pumped out his stomach, and added a number of other operations for good measure, with the result that the patient died.

They then made in alarming discovery that the man had not taken poison at all, and pumped in several grammes of arsenic into the stomach in order to remedy the deficiency.

Tolerance to arsenic can to some extent be acquired. The Styrian mountaineers, who used to devour large quantities of arsenic, under the impression that it increased their climbing powers, were said to have become almost immune.

Most metallic poisons are corrosive

VICTORIA'S DRESS ON SHOW



A replica of the crinoline dress which Queen Victoria wore when she opened the 1851 Great Exhibition, was on show in London. The dress was shown at the Festival Gardens at Battersea. The dress is in pink and silver moire, incorporates 120 yards of white lace, and is worn over eight petticoats and an underskirt. The dress was made by Herbert Sidon and cost £75. PHOTO SHOWS:—The replica of Queen Victoria's exhibition dress, seen when it was displayed in London at the Albert Memorial.

and irritant. Poisonous organic acids, such as carbolic acid and oxalic acid, in addition to being locally corrosive, have a marked effect on the heart and central nervous system, similar to that caused by the venom of poisonous snakes.

The vegetable poison (alkaloids) act mostly on the circulatory and respiratory centres, leading to death from asphyxia, though their effects are very varied. Strychnine acts on the spinal cord, producing violent convulsive spasms. Curare, the South American Indian arrow poison, has an unusual paralyzing action.

Most rapid-acting of all poisons is hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which prevents the oxygen in the blood from being passed to the tissues, causing death from suffocation.

Classical Tests

The classical tests for arsenic were devised by Reinsch and Marsh in 1842 and 1846. Since then many refinements

have been introduced, and methods of detecting every other known poison in minutest quantities have been found.

Poisonous traces can be found many years after death and some poisons, such as antimony, have an inconvenient trick of preserving the body. To-day, the criminal poisoner has so little chance of eluding justice that he or she has been virtually forced out of business.

Taking it all round, murder by poison is unlikely to pay any dividends today. The mysterious poison which leaves no trace has no existence outside crime fiction.

As for that favourite device of detective story writers: injecting an air bubble into the bloodstream by means of an empty hypodermic syringe; well just you don't try it.

Unless your rich uncle was already moribund he'd be yelling "Murder" long before you'd had plunged home and, in any case, one injection would almost certainly be insufficient. For this once at least, crime really does not pay.

COWBOY CATALOGUE

SPANISH explorers brought the first cattle to America some 400 years ago. Today there are 8,000,000 cattle just in Texas.

To a cowboy, all beef animals are "cows".

Cowboy talk is colourful. If an outlaw held up a bank, he was "Cashing in his six-shooter". Telling a man "roll your bed" meant he was fired from the outfit. A man getting by on credit till next payday was "livin' on his jawbone".

A rider thrown by his horse was "takin' up a homestead". Ro-de-o is what Westerners call cowboy roping and riding contests, a ro-day-o is what they call the working round-up. It comes from a Spanish word meaning "to encircle". Because there were no small coins in circulation, Westerners used different sizes of six-gun cartridges

for quarters and dimes and called it "cowboy change". The cooks were the uncrowned kings of round-ups and the trail camps.

Cowboys don't use spurs just to make their horses go faster. They use them for signals. go, stop, turn.

Out West, to call a man square is the highest compliment you can pay him. It's the same as saying "he'll do to cross the river with".

Cowboy songs were not used to sing the cattle to sleep but to help night herders keep in touch with each other in the dark, to drown out any strange noises that might stampede the jittery cow critters, to help a man keep himself awake in the saddle at night, and to break the monotony.